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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XX NO. 147 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

CITY'S PEACE SLIGHTLY DISTURBED AGAIN

London Branch Of Congress

PROPOSAL TO REVIVE IT FALLS THROUGH

'Independence' Resolution Passed

LONDON, June 19.

At a meeting of Friends of India Society held at Whitfield Tabernacle proposal to re-establish London Branch of Indian National Congress was adjourned 'sine die' owing to disagreement regarding admission of Communists.

A resolution recognising India's right to independence amended by V. J. Patel, ex-Speaker of Indian Legislative Assembly, to include words "outside British Empire" was unanimously adopted.

Congress flag floated above building while meeting was in progress.—Reuter.

CONSIDERED LOST

British Steamer's Fate

LONDON, June 18.

Algiers—Steaming to assist the British cargo ship "Ferndale" another British vessel the "British Sovereign" struck a rock and had to be towed into Algiers. The "Ferndale" is now considered lost. Several of her holds are flooded but others are protected by watertight bulkheads and it is hoped that most of cargo including ten thousand bales of wool, thousand tons of lead, five hundred tons of zinc, a quantity of apples and frozen mutton will be salvaged. The Captain and some of the crew are remaining aboard the vessel.—Reuter.

VERNACULAR EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS

Heated Debate In U. P. Council

NAINITAL, June 18.

The whole day to-day was devoted by the United Provinces Legislative Council to consideration of District Board Act Amendment Bill which was moved yesterday by the Minister of Education. The object of the measure is to improve vernacular education in rural areas, the existing act having proved defective in certain respects.

An amendment proposing that Secretaries of District Boards should be Secretaries of Education Committees instead of Deputy Inspectors of Schools gave rise to a heated debate but in the end the amendment was rejected by 61 votes to 24.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

MORE ABOUT THE "BOMB" FIND.

LONDON, June 19.

The Chief Constable of Cumberland later telephoned the Scotland Yard, as he is understood to be anxious for one of the Yard's explosives experts to examine the "bomb", which consists of two metal cylinders, springs and clock enclosed in fairly large box.

During the ceremony several people on the platform heard a slight report. It is believed that the detonator was going off, but failed to explode the charge. The "bomb" was directly under the seats occupied by Lord Lloyd and the Bishop of Carlisle.—Reuter.

POONA, June 19.

The death took place, this morning, from heart failure of Sardar Yeshwantrao Khamderao Dabhade of Talegaon.

The late Mr. Dabhade was a first class sardar and had been ailing off and on for the last three minths. Although he appeared to be well this morning he died suddenly from heart failure. He leaves behind two widows two sons and a daughter to mourn his death. The funeral takes place this evening on his estate at Talegaon.—A. P.

Stray Assaults On Sunday

1 KILLED: 1 INJURED

Mavalis Active At Sandhurst Road And Near Dongri Jail

The optimistic outlook that was created by the fact that there was not a single riot casualty on Saturday was marred on Sunday, when one man was killed and another received injuries owing to the recrudescence of stray assaults in the city.

FATAL ASSAULT AT SANDHURST ROAD.

A Moghul who was severely assaulted by a gang of hooligans on Sandhurst Road near the Parekh Hospital on Sunday evening succumbed to his injuries in the J. J. Hospital the same night. It appears that the Moghul along with two of his friends was going along Sandhurst Road at about 4-30 p.m. when a party of Hindus armed with lathis set upon them and assaulted them. The companions of the Moghul ran away, leaving him behind. The hooligans assaulted him with lathis mercilessly, and practically battered his head. He was removed to the J.J. Hospital where he died some time after admission.

ASSAULT NEAR DONGRI JAIL.

Another case of assault took place near the Dongri jail when a Muslim passer-by was stoned by some mavalis. He received minor injuries and was treated at the J. J. Hospital, and allowed to go.

"A FAIR SETTLEMENT"

L. G. On Irish Treaty

"BRITAIN HAS NOT INFRINGED TREATY"

LONDON, June 18.

Rugby—Mr. Lloyd George, one of the signatories to the Irish Treaty, made his first speech since his return to Parliament, after his illness, in the warm support of Government. The Treaty, he said, was regarded throughout the world as a fair settlement—approved in the United States, Dominions and France. Britain had done everything she could to win the goodwill of Ireland, and had in no way infringed the treaty.

Ireland had raised the tariff against Britain, but there had been no protest. As to the annuities to meet payments on the fund raised at the low rate of interest to enable Irish peasants to acquire their holdings, Mr. De Valera was proposing to collect this money from the farmers and keep it in his pocket. He knew Britain would not break faith and that Britain would pay.

Mr. Lloyd George did not believe the Irish people would subscribe to this libel on their fundamental integrity, but in any case the British Government must not be nagged in consenting to the breach of faith.—B. O. W.

"NO RENT" CAMPAIGN

Eleven Arrests

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, June 18.

Information has been received here that the tenants of Katanji, Gadha and other villages in the Jubbulpore District and Gadha Kota in Saugor District have started no rent campaign and that 11 volunteers who were alleged to be distributing pamphlets in connection with the same have been arrested.

Mangalore Convictions

MADRAS, June 18.

A Mangalore message says that Joint Magistrate of Coondapur tried nineteen Satyagrahis who offered forest satyagraha on June 10. Five were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and fines and the remaining fourteen were given stripes besides fine of Rs. 2 each.—A. P.

"BOMB" FIND IN CUMBERLAND SCHOOL

Was It Meant For Lord Lloyd?

HOAX OR A REAL BOMB?

LONDON, June 19

A "bimb" timed to explode at 3-30 p.m. was found, last night, under the platform from which at 3 p.m. Lord Lloyd and the Bishop of Carlisle were to speak to the boys of St. Bees School in Cumberland. The police who called in experts to examine the discovery are awaiting the latter's report as to whether the bomb is real or an elaborately planned hoax. It is thought, however, that the bomb is too well made to be the work of a practical joker.—Reuter.

"A FAIR START" MADE

Bold And Sweeping Decision

PRESS COMMENTS ON LAUSANNE CONFERENCE

LONDON, June 18.

Rugby.—General impression here is that the Lausanne Conference has made a fair start and in spite of the sacrifice which Britain would thereby incur there is no disposition in the press to look askance at the offer made by the Chancellor of Exchequer, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, on behalf of Britain, to take her share in the general wiping of the slate, provided all other Governments concerned will do the same.

Mr. N. Chamberlain explained this would mean the sacrifice of some £200 millions, this being the difference between Britain's war debt and her receipts from reparation and the funding agreements. The total due to Britain, he pointed out, was over 2,000 million pounds, and large remissions had already been made.

The press comments strongly favour such realistic treatment for the problem. Newspapers have been generally favourably impressed by the speech of the German Chancellor, Von Papen, which is described as even tempered and conciliatory, but there is disappointment in many quarters at the attitude taken by M. Herriot, which, it is hoped, will be modified in a manner more generally helpful to the solution of the world crisis, the effects of which, as Mr. MacDonald emphasised in his opening speech, no country, whether France or any other, can hope to escape.

BOLD AND SWEEPING DECISION.

The "Daily Telegraph" regards suspension as a happy augury, and says: "it has been done, as bringing into effect of the Hoover moratorium, last year, was emphatically not done, without hesitation or difficulty. There is not now, as there was then, reservation by France of her rights to unconditional payments from Germany. A bold and sweeping decision has cleared the way for the work of the Conference."

"A FAIR START."

The "News Chronicle" says the Conference has made a fair start, and remarks "Von Papen's speech seems couched in moderate and reasonable language, and it is very useful as well as significant that firmest language on the necessity for a clean slate should have come from Mr. Neville Chamberlain. M. Herriot's observations seem, at first sight, much less promising. But it is probably not necessary to take them literally, or to suppose they compromise the whole contribution which he will have to make."

"WISE AND DIGNIFIED SPEECH"

The Socialist journal "Daily Herald" describes Mr. Chamberlain's speech as wise and dignified but is critical of M. Herriot's, particularly as coming after the election in which the French people had made an unmistakable gesture in favour of international appeasement. But it adds: "M. Herriot has promised to produce his plan later, and the world will then judge what real contribution France will make towards the solution."

WHAT BRITAIN STANDS FOR.

The "Manchester Guardian" says: "The British delegation stands for final and definite solution, and their aim is to get agreement on the European plan which will not require consent of America to make it effective.—B. O. W.

FRANCO-GERMAN CONTACT CREATES GOOD IMPRESSION

Preparing Way For U.S. To Join In "Drowning" Debts

Germans Lethargic Over Cancellation Of Reparations As Inevitable

(Special Cable).

LONDON, June 18.

Paris.—M. Herriot told his colleagues of the Cabinet that the atmosphere at Lausanne was one of general determination to reach an agreement. It is understood that he declared that he considered the Five Power declaration very wise. It subordinated European settlement to subsequent settlement with United States and solved moratorium puzzle without jolt or jar.

M. Herriot stipulated yesterday that if the final agreement was not reached at Lausanne each party would resume its freedom of action.

The first contact between Herriot and von Papen has created a favourable impression and the German Chancellor has remarkably good press in Paris but it is frankly admitted here that yesterday virtually marked the end of the German Reparations payments.

The problem now is two-fold, firstly to work on the economic reconstruction of Europe, and in the second place to show results to the United States and bring the latter into the pool in which Reparations and war debts have been drowned.—Reuter.

NO CONDITIONS SAYS GERMANY

LONDON, June 18.

Berlin—News from Lausanne that Germany will not be required to pay Reparations of any kind during the Conference has aroused very little enthusiasm here as it is everywhere pointed out that she could not pay them anyhow.

Nationalist papers fail to find in M. Herriot's speech any inclination to agree to Germany's demand for complete cancellation of Reparations payments and hence it is deduced that "Difficulties are only just beginning."

The belief is widely expressed that should the French Premier make fresh political conditions as the price of renunciation of Reparations, von Papen would not hesitate to make it clear that the German Government would be unable to enter into such negotiations which would certainly be repudiated by Right parties particularly Nazis.

The general impression here is that the Lausanne Conference had made a promising beginning but has not yet tackled the difficulties which must be overcome before Germany and the world can take the first step towards economic revival.—Reuter.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

MRS. BARNEY ARRAIGNED FOR MURDER

Emotional Scenes At Westminster Police Court

LONDON, June 18.

Mrs. Barney has been committed for trial on both charges. She pleaded not guilty.

Emotional scenes were witnessed at the Westminster Police Court when Mrs. Barney was committed for trial. She sobbed unrestrainedly when her counsel, Sir Patrick Hastings, read out two of her passionate love letters to Michael Scot Stephen, the deceased, one of which had the "love hut" as address. Detective Inspector Winter gave dramatic evidence to the effect that when he and Detective-Sergeant Champion visited Mrs. Barney's flat, after the tragedy she ordered him from the house and struck the sergeant's face crying "I will teach you to put me in the cell, you vile swine", but subsequently apologised. Mrs. Barney sobbed again when Sir Bernard Spilsbury examined Stephen's bullet-ridden pull over and opined that it was very unlikely that wound could have been self-inflicted nor could the revolver have been discharged during the struggle as Mrs. Barney and described.

Again large crowds tried to gain admittance to the court. Mrs. Barney was dressed in black with white gardenias in her hat and continually clutched a bottle of smelling salts.—Reuter's Special.

CLASH AT COLOGNE

When Nazis Reappeared In Uniforms

COLOGNE, June 18.

Numbers were injured, the majority of whom have been stabbed, as a result of the reappearance of uniformed Nazis in streets. Clashes occurred in industrial districts of the Rhur and Rhineland. In the Bochum area the Nazi storm-troops of Aachen had to be escorted home under police protection when threatened by Communists.—Reuter.

BROMWICH GETS A SHOCK

Effect Of Earthquake Six Thousand Miles Away

LONDON, June 18

A great earthquake shock was recorded at West Bromwich this morning. The oscillation was so great that one of the levers of the recording instrument became dismounted. The origin of the earthquake appears to be about six thousand miles distant, probably in the Pacific Ocean, almost off Central America.—Reuter.

NORWEGIAN DELEGATE INJURED

GENEVA, June 18.

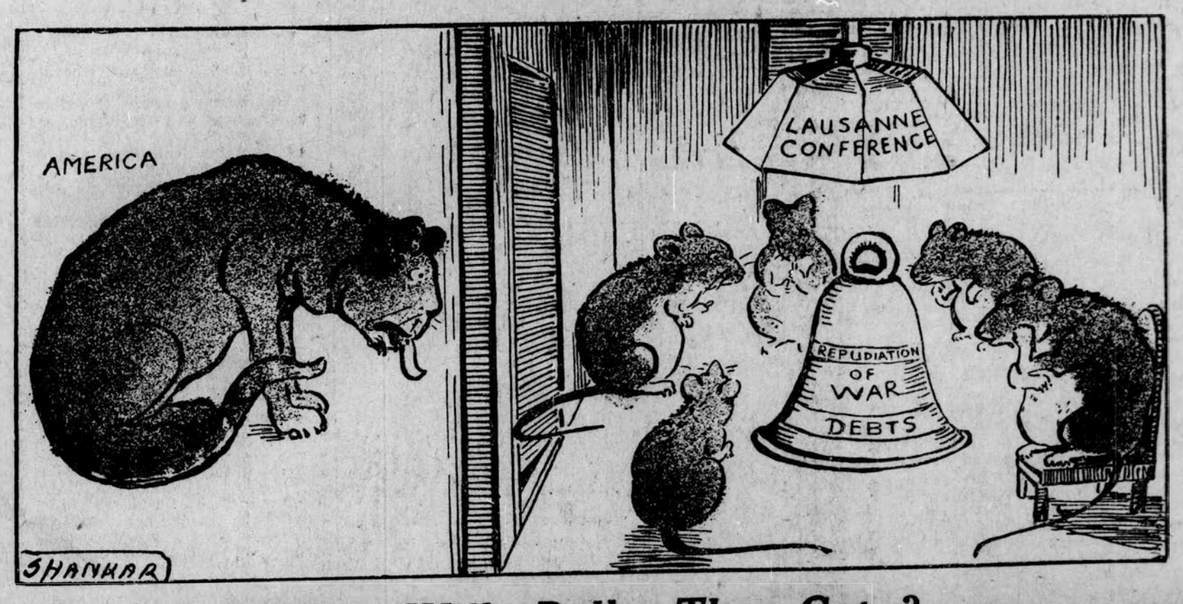
M. Eric Colban, Norwegian Chairman of the Naval Committee of the Disarmament Conference slipped on parquet flooring of his hotel and fractured his ankle. Two operations were performed.—Reuter.

Sir J. Simon Returns To Lausanne

LONDON, June 18.

Rugby.—The Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon, has returned to Lausanne, and will probably remain there some days, during which time the Disarmament Conference, it is hoped, will register definite progress helpful towards general situation. No meetings are taking place at Lausanne to-day or to-morrow, although there will be numerous private conversations.—B. O. W.

LAUSANNE



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A 5086

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A 5080

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A R7378

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A 5046

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A 4975

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WANTED—An experienced SCIENCE GRADUATE to coach up Inter Science Students in Physics and Chemistry. Apply to Box No. 1584, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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E 5059

MALKU SAIBU BABIL TRUST FUND FOR SCHOLARSHIPS—The trustees of the above Fund invite applications for two scholarships of Rs. 10/- per month for one year from deserving students of Telugu Munarwar Community, who are studying for civil engineering or in the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay or who have appeared for the Matriculation examination of the University of Bombay and passed the same with highest number of marks or from any poor and deserving boys and girls attending school or college. The trustees are authorised to award the same according to their absolute discretion. The applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 30th June, 1932. V. G. AKULA, G. B. V. C., Veterinary Surgeon for Self and Co. Trustees, Malku Saibu Babil Trust Fund, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.
E 5087

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E 7383

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The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Vulcan Insurance Company, Limited, will be CLOSED from 25th June to 23rd July, 1932, both days inclusive.

By order of the
Board of Directors,
J. C. SETALVAD & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 18th June, 1932.
5084

THE BOMBAY UGANDA COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the 13TH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 28, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th June, 1932, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To Receive and adopt the Audited Statements of Accounts for the period ended 31st December, 1931.
2. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED, from MONDAY, the 20th, day of June, 1932, to SATURDAY, the 2nd day of July, 1932, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. PARAKH & CO.,
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5085

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO
AUCTIONEERS,
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SALE OF A PRESS AND GINNING FACTORY AT NARDANA IN KHANDESH JILLA, WEST KHANDESH AND VACANT PIECES OF LAND AT MAUZE VARUD TALUKA, KHANDESH.

Sale at the Sale Rooms of the Auctioneers at 123, Medows Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd June, 1932; at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) by Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., under instructions from Mr. K. H. McCormack, Receiver appointed in Suit No. 905 of 1929 (The Indian Cotton Co. Ltd. v/s. Fatmabai, widow of Sharafali Mahomedali and others) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Judge's Order dated 25th September, 1931.

LOT NO. 1 (NARANDA TALUKA)

All those nine pieces or parcels of partly agricultural and partly built upon land together with Factories buildings, tenements, dwelling houses and godowns thereon situated at Nardana in Taluka Sind, Kheda District, West Khandesh in Zilla Khandesh, Pot Tukdi Sind Khed in the registration Sub-District of Sind Kheda the detailed particulars of whch lands are:—

Serial No.	Survey No.	Entry No.	Area. A.G.
1	99	152	6- 2
2	100	153	5-35
3	101(A)	154	1-38
	101(B)		1-15
4	101	154	3-13
5	102	156	3-34
6	103	157	3-28
7	104	158	5-31
8	105	159	2- 1
9	200	294	0-38

Together with all fixed machinery for ginning and Pressing Plants, Boilers, Engines, Pumps, Donkeys, Lathes and other structures of permanent nature built for standing on the aforesaid pieces and parcels of land.

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Name of land	S. No.	Acre.	Guthas.
(1) Manache Dhing	85	15	32
(2) Ghindha Patiwala	351	10	0
(3) Teliwada	314/2	5	17

SECONDLY:

Land, situate at Mouze Varud, Taluka Sind, Khed District, West Khandesh.

Name of land	S. No.	Acre	Guntha
(1) Deparaivala	36	5	29
(2) Onkare	42	7	19
(3) Satvales	49	5	37
(4) Chinda Bahikamawales	44	8	37
(5) Lilavwala	252	7	15
(6) Gandhalyvala	349	25	26

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Land, situate at Mauze, Ajande Taluka, Sirpur District, West Khandesh in the registration Sub-District of Dhulia Khandesh part of S. No. 1 on the West side acre 8-0.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain & Vaidya, Solicitors, 121 Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 706 BALES AMERICAN: SUDAN & AFRICAN COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by public auction on Wednesday, the 22nd June 1932 at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, in M. Shed No. 170-171 Exchange Avenue by order of the Insurance Office concerned the above mentioned slightly damaged Cotton.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF C. I. SHEDS & LOOSE WORKSHOP MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on Thursday the 23rd June 1932 at 3 p.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings.—

52-Rooms C. I. Sheds; Street No. 1507, Labour Camp, Sion Road.

also at 3-30 P.M.

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Featuring Two Parisian Stars
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Steamers.	Tons	Arrive.	Leave
Kashima Maru	10000	.....	@28 June
*Tottori Maru	5973	20 June	30 June
Yasukuni Maru	12000	.....	@9 July
x Kaga Maru	5860	29 June	13 July
*Yamagata Maru	3807	5 July	18 July
Hakone Maru	10500	.....	25 July
*Bengal Maru	5396	18 July	30 July
Suwa ,,	11000	.....	9 Aug

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakusaki Maru	10500	22 June	10 July
Terukuni Maru	12000	4 July	21 July

FROM ORIENT TO SANFRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Asama Maru	22000	13 July	19 July
Chichibu Maru	22000	27 July	2 Aug.

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AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALES.

Under orders of the Director of Contracts Army Head Quarters, Simla, valuable surplus and waste stores including Ferrows and Non-ferrows, second-hand machinery Army Transport Cart Bodies: Old clothing, Barrels, and Drums, Canvas, Cordage, Gunny, Felt Leather saddles sheets ground, Tentage, Web, Wheels, Bags Kit, Boots old and new, Great couts, Huts and helmets, Jackets, Pullies, Shirts, Shorts, Blunkets, etc.,etc. will be offered for sale by public auction by Messrs. NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO., Government Auctioneers, 94, Main Street, Poona at the Arsenal Kirkee on 22nd and 23rd June, 932, at 9 a.m. daily.

LIGHT ON RECENT DISTURBANCES AT ADEN

JEW-BOITERS' VANDALISM AND ITS HEAVY TOLL

BOMBAY, June 19.

The Managing Editor, the Jewish Advocate, Bombay, has issued through the Associated Press details of the recent disturbances in Aden in which the Arabs and Jews were involved. In the course of the statement he says:—

From details to hand it is found that the recent communal tension originated with the Arabs. Jews who live in the neighbourhood were suspected of throwing dirt on a mosque and Arab mobs began to assemble in large numbers in the streets. On Monday evening May 23 Moslem mobs stormed the Jewish quarter and attacked Jews. The Jewish Yemenite shelters were raided and inmates were beaten. Jewish houses were subjected to a bombardment of stones. From a few Jewish houses retaliation came by way of throwing bottles to keep the mob at bay; however, the assailants turned from the Jaffran entrance towards the isolated Jewish places where greater violence was inflicted. With the reinforcing of armed police the disturbance subsided at midnight.

RENEWED ATTACK.

On Tuesday May 24 the Jews were again accused of throwing a bottle of beer into the mosque. On Tuesday night the attack was renewed. On Wednesday morning the mob got the upper hand, entered Jewish houses and wounded their inmates; the Farhi Synagogue, the oldest place of worship in Aden did not escape the attention of the hooligans. "El Damool" house comprising many Jewish inhabitants was entered and everything consisting of money and valuable articles was looted and carried away. Many residential shops in the same locality were entirely looted and Yemenites were rendered utterly poor. The hooligans finally were chased by the Police and they left the ravaged area and turned to the Esplanade Road, where the house of Jacob N. Moses, a tobacco merchant, suffered much damage. Moses suffered injuries on his head, while his wife hid herself in a room with her children.

The loss of property sustained by Jews during the riots is estimated at Rs. 20,000 and applications for payment of these damages have already been made to the Government.

The fact should be mentioned that a number of phylacteries and Hebrew Books disappeared in the course of riots. A large number of Jewish goldsmiths suffered by looting as their workshops were ranksacked in consequence of which their condition is very pitiable.

The Jews' anxiety became greater as Beduins from the hinterland were reported to be coming to participate in the brigandage. Motor cars conveying Jewish passengers became targets for stones and other attack.

CALL FOR SUCCOUR.

A few Jewish enthusiasts did their very best to bring succour to their co-religionists by moving the Government and invoking the help of their Jewish brethren in London, America and Palestine. Cables were sent everywhere giving details of the attacks on the Jews. Up till Saturday May 28 there was anxiety as further attacks were expected. The sense of insecurity was so strong that Jews dared not open their shops until the 1st June.

LOOT, THE MAIN OBJECT.

It may be stated that there was not the least offence on the part of the Jews, but the Arabs whose true objective was to loot, tried to make the alleged defiling of their mosque as the causus belli for a general attack.

It is incorrect to describe such attacks as communal rioting when it was an attack by an overwhelming majority on a peaceful minority. When in Tsarist Russia, the mob wished to attack the Jews the Jews were accused of killing Christian children for ritual purposes, and the Arabs in Aden have now found a good excuse for attacking the Jews by accusing them of defiling their mosques. This is the easiest method of exciting the mob by playing on the minds of the ignorant and the fanatic. However, even right-thinking Arabs do not believe this falsehood. From the nature of the outbreak it was clear that the attack was organised and premeditated, fostered and engineered by Jew-baiters.

FIRST OF ITS KIND IN ADEN.

This outbreak has unnerved and shaken Jewish life to its very foundation as this is the first calamity of its kind that has overtaken the community since the British occupation of Aden. Many Jews have been reduced to utter poverty as they were robbed of all their belongings. Total damage done is 9 houses and 22 shops looted and about sixty persons wounded.

The danger to the community is great, as Aden is an isolated station and there are no places nearby to escape to and help from outside would be too late.

Although the situation is calm at present it will take a long time to restore confidence among the Jews who are still in a state of nervousness. Upon the masures the authorities will take, the future safety of the Jewish community will depend.—A.P.

£118 FOR 30s.

Church Repays A Loan After 200 Years

A 200-year-old loan of £13 Scots—worth 30s. in modern currency—is to be repaid by £118 to Dalmeny Church, near Edinburgh, by the First Presbyterian Church, New York.

Scottish settlers in New York, faced with financial difficulties in 1724 while building their church, appealed to their mother church for help, and the Dalmeny congregation was the first to respond.

An American tourist who heard the story last summer passed it on to the First Presbyterian Church, and a fund was at once opened to repay the loan.

The money will be used in restoring Dalmeny Church, which is the most complete example of Norman architecture in Scotland.

THE MIGHTY ANT

Stops Railway Traffic

"The mighty atom" as a phrase which is often used to describe something which is very small but extremely powerful. You would hardly think that this could be applied to the humble little ant but really no better name can be found for this insect, which can destroy crops, hold up railways and even cause armies to turn aside.

Of course, one ant could not do all this, but ants do not travel alone. In tropical countries they move in millions of millions, and woe betide any beast, bird or man who attempts to stop them.

It was not so very long ago that an insect, not very much bigger than an ant, succeeded in stopping an express train. The little "hopper" of South Africa caused all the trouble.

Hundreds of millions of these little fellows were crossing a railway line when the train came along. Millions of them were crushed before the engine—the wheels could not get a grip of the sticky rails—slowed down and stopped.

Gangs of men set to work to clear away the trespassers, sand was thrown down and the lordly express proceeded on its way after a delay of two or three hours—all because of the little "hopper."

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N. DATTA, *Manager*, Bombay Branch.

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Insurance Vade-Mecum 1932 says: "Presidency's" first Annual Report speaks volumes for able and economical management. Company's expenses of management absorbed only 44.7 per cent. This indeed is a record which cannot be shown by any other Life Office in the Country in its initial stage.

FOR AGENCY TERMS, ETC. WRITE TO HEAD OFFICE.

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Business proposed in 1931 .. .. .. Rs. 64,25,000.
Business paid for in 1931 .. .. .. Rs. 68,57,600.
Total business in force exceeds .. .. .. Rs. 1,65,00,000.

PROGRESS PROVES THE POPULARITY.

The Oldest Life Assurance Society Of India

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278, Hornby Road, Fort. BOMBAY.

TRADE & FINANCE

FAIR SUPPLY OF SHORT FUNDS IN MONEY MARKET

Government Securities Steady

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent)

Bombay, June 17.

MONEY.

There was a fair supply of short funds on the market and the rate for call loans ranged between 3 and 3-1/2 per cent. To-day, however, owing to payment for treasury bills, the rate improved to 4 per cent. The excess of treasury maturities over renewals of Rs. 232 lacs and a further fall in the trade demand as per the latest statement of the Imperial Bank of about Rs. 34.36 lacs account for the comparative ease in money rates:—The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 3.1/4 per cent.; two to three months 3 per cent. and six months 3 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 10th June 1932 shows an increase of Rs. 97.05 lacs in the cash balance of the bank now amounting to Rs. 13,84,74,000 as against Rs. 13.70 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 19.04, an increase of 0.20 per cent. over last week. Loans, Cash credits and Inland bills discounted have all declined by Rs. 6.18 lacs, Rs. 14.77 lacs and by Rs. 26.13 lacs respectively. Government deposits have increased by the large amount of Rs. 442.68 lacs to Rs. 10.23 crores, probably due to the new loan subscriptions, while Other deposits are down by Rs. 6.46 lacs to Rs. 60.64 crores. The bank rate stands at 5 per cent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The fall witnessed in the price of securities last week was arrested and there was a general improvement in quotations. This was occasioned by the favourable progress of the new loan during the week, the latest figures in connection with which reveal subscriptions to the extent of Rs. 15 crores and the general rise in the price of India sterling stocks in London. A fair amount of turnover is reported in the local market in short as well as long-term bonds. 3-1/2 per cent. Paper recovered from the low level of Rs. 60.14 to Rs. 62-2. 5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan improved to Rs. 100.14 and 1935 Loan to Rs. 98. 1939-44 Loan kept unchanged at Rs. 94, and 1933 at Rs. 100.7. 6 per cent. Bonds due 1932 showed no price changes at Rs. 100-11 and Treasury Bonds at Rs. 102.6. 6-1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan was placed at Rs. 104.10. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan steadied to Rs. 70.4 with 1934-37 stationary at Rs. 92.6. 4.1/2 per cent. 1955.60 Loan eased slightly to Rs. 79-12, while 1934 Bonds improved to Rs. 97.14.

INDIA'S CREDIT SITUATION.

Government of India have repaid £3 million and odd, the outstanding 6 per cent. 1932-33 India sterling stock on the 15th June, the earliest optional date of maturity. It may be noted that early in the year Government paid £11 million of outstanding 1932 stock. Thus the two maturities during the year aggregated over £14 million; on the other hand, Government borrowed last month £10 million. It should however be noted that the interest rate on the new issue is half per cent under that on those matured and retired. This is a clear indication of India's credit situation and inspires confidence on the part of the investing public. It is to be hoped that with proper adjustment of extension of franchies and political peace, a further fall in interest rates on Government's borrowing may be noticed.

STERLING.

Sterling exchange remained quite steady throughout the period under review, supported largely by the export of gold and lack of enquiry for remittances. Sellers of ready T. T. quoted at 1s. 5-29/32d. with buyers at 1s. 5-31/32 with occasional business passing at 15/16. Merchandise export bills are still lacking. The following are the forward rates:—June 1s. 20/32; July-August 1/5 7/8; and Sept.-Dec. 1s. 27/32.

The dollar sterling quotation eased during the week from dol. 3.67-7/8 to dol. 3.65. French francs moved between 93.34 and 92.87. The Belga closed at 26.29 and the Italian lira at 71.56.

There were no remittances to the Home Treasury during the week ending 11th June 1932.

GOLD.

The gold market was steady on the whole in sympathy with easier New York-London cross rate and a fair amount of business was transacted in ready, in the local market. The price varied between Rs. 27-14-3 and Rs. 28-1 per tola. Business in the forward market however, continued restricted. Arrivals upcountry have shown an increasing tendency probably owing to the demand in connection with marriage season in India, which was evident a month ago, having disappeared. Exports of gold last week per s.s. "Narkunda" amounted to Rs. 89.88 lacs. This week's shipment is also expected to be fairly large, Rs. 65.59 lacs have gone per s.s. "C/Macbride" which sailed on the 14th instant. The price of gold in London improved from 112s. 3d. to 112s. 10d. The quotation for sovereign moved up sympathetically to Rs. 17-10 for ready and forward. The daily off-take remains poor at about 2,000 tolas with stocks estimated at about 2 lacs tolas. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 28-1 and Rs. 27-14-3 both for ready and 20th June settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 34,986 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

The silver market was characterised by narrow day to day fluctuations, the tendency on the whole remaining steady. Ready rate moved between Rs. 55-11 and Rs. 55-15 per 100 tolas. The variations in outside markets were also very small, the Shanbhai tael ranging between 1/8-1/16 and 1/7-15/16 and the price in London between 16-15/16d. and 16-13/16d. Business in the local market is still restricted both in ready and forward, the daily offtake being low at about 25 bars and stocks still large in the neighbourhood of 8,700 bars. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 55-15 and Rs. 55-11 for ready, Rs. 56-0 and Rs. 55-12 for 23rd June settlement and 56-4 and Rs. 56-0 for 22nd July settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £30,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £44,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 61 bars and Rs. 167,404 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £2,500.

SHARES.

Steady conditions prevailed on the stock exchange following a rise in the price of raw cotton. The volume of business placed was small and mainly inter-bazar. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 616/4, 622/8; Century Rs. 177/8, 183/12; Central India Rs. 225, 228/12; Fazulbhoy Rs. 260, 266/4; Indore Malwa Rs. 316/4, 320; Kohinoor Rs. 103/12 107/8; Pearls Rs. 145, 148/12; Simplex Rs. 17/8, 18/2; and Swadeshi Rs. 180, 183/12.

The miscellaneous section showed some strength in sympathy. Tata Iron Ordys. are quoted at Rs. 21/12 with Defds. unchanged at Rs. 240. Tata Hydros improved from Rs. 118/12 to Rs. 121/14. Tata Power shares steadied to Rs. 512/8 and Andhra Valleys to Rs. 855. Alcock shares closed at Rs. 96/14, and Bombay Burmahs at Rs. 306/4. Bombay Trams gained from Rs. 111/14 to Rs. 114/6 and Bombay Steams from Rs. 195 to Rs. 198/12. Bundi Cement shares showed no change at Rs. 13/10, while India Cements gained Rs. 5 to Rs. 173/12. Katni Ordys. are quoted at Rs. 150 with Defds. at Rs. 537/8. Among railway shares Ahmd. Prantij declined from Rs. 621/4 to Rs. 603/12. Central Prov. Railways closed at Rs. 66 and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 575.

Imperial Bank shares eased from Rs. 1,015 to Rs. 1,005, while Contributories steadied from Rs. 245 to Rs. 248/12. Bank of India shares kept unchanged at Rs. 86 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 14/12.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, June 17.

Our Sugar market ruled steady during the early part of the week and firm during the latter part of the week with fairly good turnover of business. Ready prices thus advanced by about 2 to 3 annas per cwt. and forward prices also advanced by about 2 to 4 annas per cwt. in near positions. It is reported that one Prominent European Importer sold about 2,000 tons Java White Sugar Ex. s.s. "India" at about Rs. 5|2 to Rs. 5|4 per cwt. F.B.H. to Bazar dealers. It is also reported that the dealers sold amongst themselves about 4000 to 500 tons Java Sugar to arrive per s.s. "India" and s.s. Nirpura at about 5|2 to 5|4 per cwt. F.B.H. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were:—Rs. 15|2 and Rs. 14|15|6 for Java White Sugar Ready Rs. 5|6|6 and Rs. 5|2|6 for May Rs. 5|3|6 and Rs. 5|1|6 for June, Rs. 5|3 and Rs. 5|2 for July-Aug., Rs. 5|2|6 and Rs. 5|2 for Sept|Oct., Rs. 5|3 and Rs. 5|2|6 for Oct|Dec. shipments; Rs. 5|1|6 and Rs. 4|15|6 for Beet June Shipment and Rs. 15 and Rs. 14|14 for Russian Ready Sugar.

Calcutta and Karachi markets are unchanged. Spot rates ruling there according to the latest information are Rs. 10|9 and Rs. 14|3|9 respectively.

Foreign markets.—New York shows an advance of 6 to 10 points. London raws also show a rise of about 3d. Java in London is unchanged.

According to the official reports now available, the Imports of Sugar in British India during the year 1931|32 are 5,50,000 tons against 1,00,000 tons during the previous year 1930|31 of which European Beet was 118,000 and 78000 tons respectively.

Arrivals.—s.s. "India" arrived during the week with a cargo of about 46700 bags of Java Sugar. s.s. "Nirpura" is expected to arrive on about the 22nd instant with a cargo of about 11000 bags of Java Sugar Offtake and Stocks Offtake during the week is estimated at about 20000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 85000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations running the bazaar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15|2 per cwt. F.B.H.
Transhipment Rs. 5|7|6 per cwt F.B.H.
S.S. Nirpura Rs. 5|6|6 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment May Rs. 5|6|6 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment June Rs. 5|3|6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July|Aug. Rs. 5|3 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Sep.|Oct. Rs. 5|2|6 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Oct.|Dec. Rs. 5|3 per cwt. F.B.H.

Beet Sugar:—
Shipment June Rs. 5|1|6 per cwt F.B.H.

Russian Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15 per cwt.

Tone.—Firm.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS

Bombay, June 17.

Receipts for week ending 16th June.

	1932 Bales	1931 Bales.
Bengals	89	1820
Oomras	9276	6407
Dholleras	6968	3313
Broach	1270	1132
Southerns	5205	5002
Persians	.....	7
Americans	2763	13255
Egyptians	1482	1562
E. Africans	3091	6409
Other sorts	.....	.....
Total	30144	43907

Exports for week ending 16th June.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	1122
Continent	1522
China	2763
Japan	7739
Coast Ports	1020
Total	14166

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe	1504
China, Japan & Coast Ports	5850
Total	7354

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 16th June.

1931-32 ...	1886465
1930-31	3123448

Exports from 1st Sept. to 16th June.

	1931-32	1930-31
United Kingdom	16841	76252
Continent	102113	457664
China	194619	352729
Japan	466541	1185737
Coast Ports	34690	19487
U. S. A.	25	2123
Total	814829	2094012

	Bales
Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. 1931 to 16th June, 1932	169,574
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1931 to 16th June 1932	730,063
Same period last year	694,546
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 16th June, 1932	349,546
Same time last year	915,080
IMPORTS OF AMERICAN COTTON:—	
Purchases of American cotton from 1st Sept. 1931 to 31st Aug. 1932	247,689
American cotton arrived in India from 1st Sept. 1931 to 16th June 1932	232,944
American cotton at Sea for India	12,820

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, June 18.

F. P. Bales	1931-32	1930-31
Receipts to date 17-6-32	9778000	8779000
Receipts yesterday 17-6-32	8000	12000
Exports to date 17-6-32	8228000	6548000
Stock at Ports 17-6-32	3662000	3099000
Stock Interior Towns 17-6-32	1476000	943000
Stock Liverpool 17-6-32	789000	1039000
Visible Supply 17-6-32	7299000	5951000
Quantity in Sight 17-6-32	14409000	12391000
Quantity out of Sight 17-6-32	12302000	10067000

Your smile is your fortune

Keep it bright and dazzling ... It all depends on the care you give your teeth. Keep them free from film this new way.

SOME tooth pastes will remove film, but they may harm tooth enamel. Others are perfectly safe, but they may fail to remove film.

The difference between Pepsodent and most other tooth pastes lies in its new cleansing and polishing material. This material is twice as soft as the cleansing and polishing materials commonly used in tooth pastes. That is why Pepsodent accomplishes the three most important things necessary to keep teeth clean and sparkling.

It removes film—completely.

It polishes the surfaces of the teeth to a sparkling brilliance.

It cleanses and polishes without scratching delicate tooth enamel.

Get a tube of Pepsodent today. It is safe. It is gentle!

Pepsodent

Use Pepsodent Tooth Paste twice a day—see your dentist at least twice a year

SPECIALISTS' ADVICE

Importance of Hot Water Drink.

Two well-known specialists, in recent articles emphasised the importance of water for assisting the body to prevent and resist disease. To keep in good health every man and woman should drink a glass of hot water each morning on rising. But those troubled with sick headache, billiousness, bad complexion, constipation, coated tongue or general troubles should obtain a small bottle of Castophene and take 1 or 2 tablets at bed time occasionally, to cleanse and purify the system and flush away from the liver and bowels the uric Acid, sour-fermentations and poisonous waste that collects. Sufferers from the above ailments will be surprised to see the remarkable progress they will make in a fortnight's time by the constant use of Castophene. Daily use of Castophene will not only cleanse the system and bowels, but will maintain vigorous health. Castophene is very pleasant to taste and obtainable everywhere. C

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Try And Be Convinced

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Specific Remedy to Cure Brain-Fag Constipation etc.,

Rupee One (32 Pills).

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JAMNAGAR (KATHIAWAR).

Bombay Branch:—

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THE RESULT OF
BOWELS
LIVER
KIDNEYS
ALL ACTIVE

When the system is overloaded and clogged with waste matter, poisonous acids and toxins form which sow the seeds of rheumatic and many other serious conditions.

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BLOOD PRESSURE LOSS OF APPETITE

Big troubles, little ones—*constipation* is a basic and contributory cause of all. So don't forget your daily dose of

BURGOYNE'S FRUIT SALINE

The most pleasant of all "morning salts" and Nature's remedy.

Of all Chemists and Dealers.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & CO. LTD.
LONDON, E.6. Manufacturing Chemists. Est. 1741.

Bombay is enjoying delightful weather, thanks to the burst of the monsoon. The picture is typical of the scenes that we see these days and will see hereafter, in the city. It was taken at Bori Bunder. The statue of Sir Pirozeshah Mehta, cleaned up by the showers, presents the appearance of an angel riding the storm.

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RAIL-CUM-ROAD TRANSPORT SERVICE

A Welcome Move On Nizam State Railway

(From A Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Deccan) June 14

All over the world the tendency now is for co-operation between Rail and Road transport and the ideal which all modern States are aiming at is a single organization controlling both.

In London this has been achieved to some extent as the bus and electric suburban train Services are amalgamated under one management, but in England generally and in some other countries uneconomical rail and road competition continues, and the scientific co-operation which would benefit the public and save wasteful expenditure cannot be obtained owing to the opposition of vested interests

In India, with the advent of the cheap motor lorry obtainable on the hire-purchase system, road services have sprung up in every district and most of these services, though useful and appreciated by the villagers, can only be described as inefficient, uncertain and uncomfortable.

H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, having had considerable experience both of competitive Services run by small owners of one or two lorries and large monopoly services run by capitalists, is in a position to judge the advantages and disadvantages of both systems and has realised that neither of them has proved really satisfactory from the point of view of the travelling public whose comfort and convenience must be the first consideration of Government.

EXPLOITING THE PUBLIC.

Experience has shown that small owners who are competing with one another, though possibly giving cheap transport for a time, cannot be efficient. These men, having little or no capital, run their lorries till they fall to pieces and the public only put up with the consequent uncomfortable and irregular service because there is no alernative. Monopoly road services worked by companies or individual capitalists may be better organised and give more regular service, but, being run entirely for profit, the tendency here too is to exploit the public in the interests of the proprietors. By neither method can the ideal of a cheap and efficient service run in the interests of the travelling public and co-operating with the Railway be attained.

H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, however, has realised that in this State such an ideal service is possible, and is taking the first step towards this goal with the experimental bus service now being inaugurated by H. E. H. the Nizam's State Railway.

Every one who has considered the matter must realise that a really large road transport organization can run its services far more economically than the small owner. Petrol, oil and other stores can be purchased more cheaply on a large scale, and the overhead charges though higher in the initial stages will, as the business expands, remain more or less constant and, with a State-wide organization covering hundreds of miles of road, become very small in comparison with the total turnover. The actual cost of transport will thus be very low as the service develops. With a private concern this would only mean higher rates and greater profits for the proprietors, while with a State-run service it will mean *cheaper* transport for the public, as Government does not desire to make high profits on public utility services.

ASSURANCE TO PRIVATE LORRY-OWNERS.

The Government being aware that such a step will affect private lorry-owners who must gradually give way to State-run Services as they expand assures them of its sympathy, and its willingness not only to see that the licenses are not cancelled without reasonable notice, but also to support actively any efforts made by them to find employment. It must be remembered that the interests of the general public must be allowed to over-ride the interests of private individuals, and that opposition to the new State-run Services means really working against the progress of the State and the general welfare of its people. It appeals to all who have the interests of the State at heart to assist the development of these State Public Utility Services, which with general co-operation should before long become a model for imitation by other States and provinces of the Indian Empire.

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Report and Accounts was presented to the Sixth Annual General Meeting of the Share-holders and with-profit Policy-holders (holding Policies to the extent of Rs. 5000 and over of not less than 2 full years duration) which was held on 5-6-1932 The following are extracts from the Directors' report for the year 1931:—

The Directors have great pleasure in submitting their report for the period of one year ending 31st December 1931. Copies of Balance Sheet, Revenue Account Auditor's Certificate. etc., accompany the report.

During 1931, 1605 proposals for the total face value of Rs. 20,-25,000 were received as against 1112 proposals of the total face value of Rs. 18,66,500 for 1930 Out of these 1018 proposals for the sum of Rs. 14,38,250 resulted into policies. Out of the remainder, 219 proposals for an amount of Rs. 1,70,450 have since resulted into policies. Of the rest some were either declined postponed or accepted on terms not agreed to by the proponents and the remaining are still awaiting completion.

We must confess that lapses during the year under report are somewhat heavy when compared with the figures for the previous years. The widespread and acute economic depression is mostly responsible for this. But we have to our credit the considerable reduction in expense ratio and the striking rise in investments by about 46 per cent. over the investments for 1930. It will be seen that on the whole the results achieved are very satisfactory and our position is absolutely sound in spite of the great economic crisis through which the whole country is passing.

We invite your attention to the Balance Sheet which will show the various Reserves set apart from the first Actuarial valuation surplus. These Reserves greatly strengthen the position of the Company. A General Reserve Fund of Rs. 5,400, a Dividend Equalisation Fund of Rs. 2,392 and Bonus Reserve Fund of Rs. 2,244 have been created which will be found to be in the best interests of the Company and the Policy-holders.

As usual our investments are being made mostly in Nation-building concerns like the Co-operative Central Banks and in the purchase of Debentures of Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks. When we take into account the alarming depreciation and the great fluctuations in the value of Government Securities, it will be readily admitted that our investment policy is not only justified but absolutely sound and in the best interests of our Company.

CLAIMS.

The following figures will give an idea as to the claims received by the Company from its inception and the claims paid and outstanding up to date of this report.

No. of Year claims settled.	No. of claims intimated	Amount thereof.	Amount thereof still payable
			Rs.
1926	1		1000
1927	Nil.		..
1928	3		6500
1929	4		5000
1930	16		26000
1931 and up to the time of this report.	10		12500
	34		51000
	Rs.		Rs.
1	1000		..
..	..		..
3	6500		..
3	3000		2000
14	24000		2000
6	7500		5000
27	42000		9000

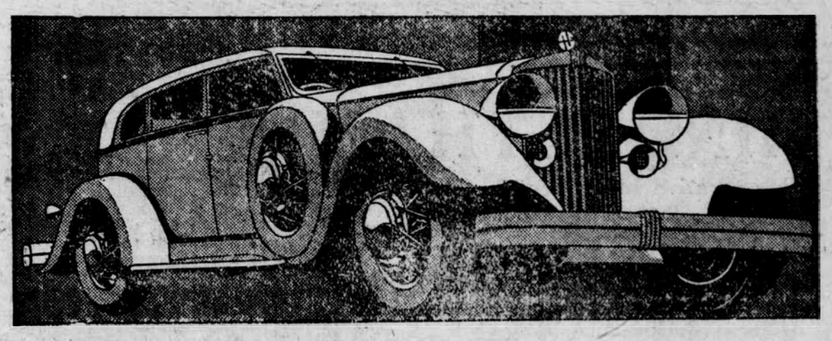
Between 31|12|1821 and the date of this report 4 claims amounting to Rs. 5500 were paid off. Thus you will find from the above that claims to the extent of Rs. 9000 are at this moment outstanding and in all these cases, the parties alone are responsible for the delay and not the Company. We have been constantly reminding our claimants in this respect and we hope all the outstanding claims will shortly be settled. How anxious we are to settle all claims promptly and thereby earn the lasting goodwill and confidence of the insuring public will be seen from the fact that our Management has recently passed a resolution allowing simple interest at 3-1|2 per cent. per annum on all out-standing claims after six months from the date of intimation of death or date of maturity as the case may be and whatever the cause of delay.

LAUSANNE CONFERENCE AND COTTON.

Messrs. Bruel & Co. State:—

Somewhat less favourable crop reports from America have proved sufficient to create a generally better feeling, but in our opinion it is still too early to attach over much importance to reports of excessive rains or fears of material damage to come as the result of the activities of the boll weevil.

For the time being the individuality of Cotton is swamped in the existing financial chaos and until a way is found to overcome the economic difficulties which face the World, it is futile to venture an opinion as to the possible trend of the market in the near future. Once confidence is restored the effect on commodity prices promises to be marked, but should the Lausanne Conference fail to achieve unity amongst the European Nations, then pessimism will again be the order of the day and Cotton will not escape renewed selling pressure low though present prices may appear to be.



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T. T. RUWALA, Assistant Secretary.

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CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Jeth Vad 2, 1918
Parsi—Deh 17, 1301
Muslim—Safar 15, 1351
Sunrise—6hr. 2m.
Sunset—7hr. 13m.
Hightide—0-38, 13-40
Low tide—6-40, 19-53.
Phases of the Moon: Last quarter 26th June 2h. 6m. a. m. New Moon 4th July 3h. 50m. a. m. 1st quarter 11th July 8h. 37m. a. m.

Results of Second LL.B. and M.A. Examinations, University Hall, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, June 21.

Bombay Improvement Committee, 4-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 22

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

Excelsior: "Man Of Mayfair". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empire: "Night Raid in Paris" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Empress: "Sunny Side Up". Daily at 6 and 8 p.m.
Capitol: "The Guardsman". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Rialto: "The Rogue Song". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Pathe: "The Front Page". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Wellington: "White Devil". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

INTERNATIONAL VEGETARIAN DINNER

At Blavatsky Lodge, Next Sunday

Miss Tehemina R. D. Kanga, Hon. Secretary, Youth Lodge, Theosophical Society, writes:—

Under the auspices of the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society, an inter-communal Vegetarian Dinner will be held on Sunday (26th instant) at 7-30 p.m. at the Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty. Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Mayor of Bombay, will preside. Tickets at the rate of Rs. 1/8 each can be had at the Blavatsky Lodge, up to the 22nd instant.

WILSON HIGH SCHOOL

Has RE-OPENED on 6th June, Pupils who are out of Bombay and also who seek admission should re-join their classes as classes have begun their work for the term.

Out of sixty-six that appeared from the school this year fifty-six came out successful securing nearly 85 per centage of passes, university percentage being about 37. One pupil P. S. PRIOLKAR stood first in the Presidency with a total of 510 and secures two scholarships and one gold medal. He also scored 78 marks in French and stands first in that subject. Another pupil V. G. Pendharkar stood fifth in the Presidency and scores 82 marks in Sanskrit.

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Wilson High School.

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8 —SONG HITS— 8

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LAUREL & HARDY.

"We Are Children Of A Common Motherland"

"RE-ESTABLISH OLD FRIENDLY RELATIONS"

—Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar

Kanara Catholics' Tribute To Bombay's New Mayor

The Kanara Catholic community of Bombay was "At Home" to Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Mayor of Bombay on Sunday evening at the Sir C. J. Hall. Among the large number of guests present on the occasion were Mr. and Mrs. Chandavarkar, the Archbishop of Bombay, Dr. D'Monte, Dr. Heredia, Mr. Oliveira, Dr. Nair, Mr. Dongerkary, Mr. Shankarrao and others.

Mr. M. D'Cunha, President of the Kanara-Catholic Association, welcoming Mr. Chandavarkar said that the election of Mr. Chandavarkar to the Mayoralty was an honour to the Kanara community. He paid a high tribute to Mr. Chandavarkar for his civic services, especially those in connection with the recent communal disturbances.

NO PLACE FOR SECTIONAL DEMANDS

Continuing, the speaker said: "We realise as much as any others do that our progress and the welfare of the country lies not in the accentuation of communal factors, but in the unification of the efforts of all of us for the best interests of the country. We do not suggest that all local and communal pride should be suppressed; but it is high time that we all realised that we are all one, that there is no more need or place for sectional demands and claims, and clashing activities of one against another. We are all one people the citizens of one country; and it is the duty of every one of us to contribute our best to its welfare. Although we are proud that you are one of us we still cling to that ideal that we are all citizens of Bombay and of our Motherland. And in your endeavours to achieve the ideal of unity in this city and outside, you will find no more willing supporters and consistent colleagues than the members of the Kanara Catholic community."

MR. CHANDAVARKAR'S REPLY.

In his reply Mr. Chandavarkar observed that he considered all people from Goa and Kanara as belonging to his community, no matter what religion they professed. He thanked the Kanara Catholics for the kind words they had said about him and his father. He felt that the honour conferred on him by the citizens was not so much for his services. He considered it a tribute to the memory of his father.

"I AM THE SON OF MY FATHER"

"If I am the Mayor of Bombay to-day, it is because I am the son of my father. I know it would not have been possible for me to enter the Corporation at any time had it not been for the support that I got from the citizens because they revered my father, and as a token of their regards for him voted for me. So long as I hold that office I will try to serve the citizens of Bombay without any distinction of caste, creed or community."

WHO RESTORED PEACE IN BOMBAY?

Referring to the recent communal disturbances the Mayor said that the credit for establishing peace in the city was really deserved by influential people in the various Wards who worked hard for peace, people who exposed themselves to risks and pacified the warring communities. He was only the figurehead, sitting in his room in the Corporation.

He described the awful sight at the Northbrook Gardens on May 16, when he saw for the first time a pitched battle between Hindus and Muslims, with three persons lying injured with bullet-wounds, and one dead on the spot. Hindus and Muslims, he said, must be made to realise that the city did not belong to them only, but that it belonged equally to all the communities, that Bombay was a cosmopolitan city and was rightly proud of it, and that the same old spirit must once more prevail among the citizens.

APPEAL TO RE-ESTABLISH FRIENDLY RELATIONS.

Continuing Mr. Chandavarkar said:—"It was a question of establishing the old friendly relations among the two communities and in this task all the citizens could help. It was up to all of them to ponder over the means of bringing back that happy state of affairs, and he appealed to all to do their bit for that great task. Members of the Catholic community, he said, could help greatly in the work. Religion was a matter of private conscience, and it need not be made a cause of friction. They must all realise that they were all sons and daughters of a common Motherland and fellow-citizens of a country which had a glorious past, and if they all united and worked for her uplift she would have an equally glorious future.

The Archbishop also addressed a few words, and the happy function came to a close.

CHARGE AGAINST DR. ADHIKARI

EVIDENCE AGAINST HIM IS "UTTERLY VALUELESS" SAYS DEFENCE COUNSEL

MEERUT, June 18.
(By Mail.)

After Mr. Pyare Lal Sharma had finished his arguments on behalf of accused Radha Raman Mitra, Mr. Sheo Prasad Sharma began his arguments on behalf of accused G. Adhikari.

"Hundred days that shook the British Empire" was the dramatic characterisation of the case against G. Adhikari by Mr. Sheo Prasad as he began his arguments on Saturday. Adhikari arrived in India from Berlin on 10th December 1928 and was arrested on the 20th March 1929 and his activities concerned those hundred days of freedom which he enjoyed in the land of his birth. Mr. Sheo Prasad stated that the entire prosecution evidence filed against Adhikari was not sufficient to prove a charge under Section 121-A.

UTTERLY VALUELESS EVIDENCE

Counsel then began by dealing with the evidence which connected Adhikari with the conspiracy prior to his arrival in India. Mr. Sheo Prasad stated that that evidence was not only meagre but utterly valueless as it had not been proved in accordance with the provisions of law. There was not a single letter in evidence which purported to emanate from Adhikari while he was in Germany, and addressed to any of the alleged conspirators in India. Referring to a slip found in the Workers and Peasants' Party Office in Bombay and alleged to be the address of G. Adhikari in Berlin Counsel said that the prosecution had brought no corroborative evidence to show that Adhikari lived at that place in Berlin. He further drew attention to the fact that the officers and the witnesses who searched the W. P. P. offices in Bombay had not got themselves previously searched and hence a considerable suspicion was attached to all the articles from there.

Referring to the documents etc. alleged to be found in the possession of Adhikari when he landed in Bombay Mr. Sheo Prasad said: "The Customs Office search of Adhikari was a surprising example of the arbitrary behaviour on the part of the Customs officials." Counsel pointed out that the searches even under the Sea Customs Act had to be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code. This would be clear from the fact that reference was made in the body of the Sea Customs Act to the provisions regarding searches as laid down in the Criminal Procedure Code.

The Customs Officer, who deposed to the search in question, had to admit the facts that the search list he had made was not detailed, that he did not sign it, that he did not even sign the articles he took possession of and that he did not care to call any search witnesses whatsoever. These facts rendered the search highly irregular and invalid, and no reliance could be placed on the articles and documents alleged to be found under these circumstances. Mr. Sheo Prasad further pointed out that the letters, documents, etc. which had been selected from this search by the prosecution and put in as exhibits against Adhikari, were not specifically mentioned in the search list filed. The documents themselves did not bear the signature of the search officer in question. Further it had not been shown by the prosecution that the person, who was supposed to have written those letters to Adhikari, was a co-conspirator. The writer of these letters had not been produced before the court. Under these circumstances the evidence incorporated in these letters etc. was entirely valueless as it had not been proved according to law.

Mr. Sheo Prasad then dealt with Adhikari's connection with the supposed "continental group" of Indian Communists. This allegation of the prosecution was based on the references to Adhikari in the intercepted correspondence alleged to emanate from A. C. Nambiar and M. N. Roy. Dealing with the correspondence of A. C. Nambiar counsel said that the entire evidence in this case consisted of typed police copies of letters alleged to be written by Nambiar to his wife. In none of these cases had the prosecution been able to produce the original letters. Although the prosecution had served a notice to the addressee to produce the original of these letters, Mr. Sheo Prasad argued that even the serving of the notice in that case was invalid, inasmuch as the evidence of "Reposting" as given by the intercepting officer was insufficient and faulty.

The intercepting officer stated that the reposting was done not by him but by a special constable. This "special constable", said counsel, had not been produced before the Court and hence there was no guarantee as to whether the letters in question were actually reposted and reached their destination. Under these circumstances the serving of the notice to the addressee to produce the originals was invalid and this in turn rendered the production of the police copies as secondary evidence also invalid.

Mr. Sheo Prasad had not finished when the court rose for the day.—A. P.

ECHO OF BINNY MILL LOCK-OUT

SCORES OF SUITS IN COURTS

WORKERS CLAIM FOR DAMAGES AND DUES

(From A Correspondent).

BANGALORE, June 18.

Messrs. K. T. Bhashyam Iyangar, B.A.,B.L., M. Seshadri B.A.,B.L., B. S. Chandrasekara Rao, B.A. LL.B., K.N. Sreenivasan, B.A., B.L. M. Sreenivasa Rao, B.A., B.L. M. P. Somasekara Rao, B.A., LL.B., B. Venkatesa Rao, B.A.,B.L. leading advocates in the City, filed scores of suits in-forma-pauperis on behalf of various workers of the Binny mills for recovery of wages, Bonus, Gratuity fund amounts and damages for wrongful dismissal.

It will be remembered that in the month of July 1929 there was a lock-out in the mills, at the end of which hundreds of workers were dismissed by the mill owners. The grievance of the dismissed workers is that except a few they were not paid even their wages. One worker filed a suit for the money of his dues as well as damages for about a sum of Rs. 600 and after a protracted trial extending over two years the first Munsiff passed a decree in favour of the worker, with costs.

Probably that suit was filed as a test suit, and the same having succeeded, number of other workers have come forward to file suits.

The First Munsiff's court was crowded to-day with operatives and their advocates.

INCENDIARISM AT DELHI

Timely Action Prevents Damage To Letter-Box

NEW DELHI, June 18.

Timely detection by postal authorities of fire in a letter box prevented much damage in the Central Post Office in New Delhi. It is stated that postal inspector on duty noticed smoke coming out of a letter box and raised an alarm. The fire was promptly put out and only three or four letters were burnt. Simultaneously three more letter boxes in the city were found ablaze.

BREAKDOWN OF TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

There has been a breakdown of telegraph wires to-day between New Delhi and Agra as a result of which all traffic from Calcutta and Bombay was held up till 2-30 p.m. Enquiries show that traffic from Calcutta is now being received but not from Bombay side. —A. P.

New Government Loan

CALCUTTA, June 18.

The new Government loan closed to-day, and amounted approximately Rs. 18,50,00,000.—A.P.

Merit Should Be The Guiding Principle

MR. AZHAR ALI REGRETS FORMATION OF UNIONS ON COMMUNAL BASIS

Impartial Board Of Arbitrators Urged

POSTAL AND R. M. S. CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

CALCUTTA June 13.

Twelfth Session of All-India including Burma, Postal and R.M.S. Conference was held this afternoon in the University Institute Hall, under the presidency of Mr. M. D. Azhar Ali, M.L.A.

In the course of his address the president, regretting the formation of unions on a communal basis, suggested an impartial board of arbitrators composed of members of both communities to arrive at an amicable solution of all the difficulties, and observed: "Muslims should not forget that there are two sides to every question. It should also be borne in mind that in every service, merit is the guiding principle as a rule and not communal considerations."

The President also referred to the present political gloom and Hindu-Muslim antagonism and asked assuming that 49 per cent. of the seats were allotted to Mahomedans in every legislature and 51 per cent. to Hindus, and the present unhappy antagonism between the two communities was kept alive, how could Mahomedans hope to carry through a single measure in the teeth of Hindu opposition.

WHAT IS POLITICS.

Indians had yet to learn politics as a science of human happiness based on a system of compromises. The President, therefore, appealed to Hindu compatriots as members of the stronger community to be kind and lenient to their weaker brethren, and not to be too exacting, and added that if they did this the whole atmosphere would be changed as with a magician's wand.

TERRORIST MOVEMENT CONDEMNED

In conclusion the President expressed abhorrence at terrorist movement which, he declared, would not solve any problem out would only excite feelings of horror and abhorrence in all right-thinking men.—A.P.

PANDHAHPUR "ASHADHI" AND "KARTIKI" FAIRS

Passes To Be Issued For "Private Darshan"

The Director of Information, Bombay, has issued the following communique:—

To prevent overcrowding on the occasion of "private darshan" at the Ashadhi and Kartiki Fairs at Pandharpur, and to avoid delay to the poorer pilgrims waiting in the public "baris" for their turn for "public darshan", it is hereby notified for the information of the public that on the occasion of the Ashadhi and Kartiki Fairs at Pandharpur with effect from and including the Ashadhi Fair July 1932, the following arrangements for issue of passes for "private darshan" will be enforced by the Collector of Sholapur:

1. Four periods of "private darshan" will be fixed for each day.

2. For each period only 300 passes will be issued and no person without pass will be admitted.

3. Only those persons with passes for a particular period of "private darshan" will be admitted during that period.

4. No person will be issued with more than 5 passes for himself and his family or retinue, except under District Magistrate's special orders.

5. Application for 5 or less passes should be made in person to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate or Sub-Divisional Police Officer at the Bench Magistrate's office, Municipal Garden, Pandharpur, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 10 a.m. and 2 to 4 p.m. during the fair or two days in advance thereof.

6. Persons not personally known to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate or Sub-Divisional Police Officer should bring some evidence of their status, e.g., Land Revenue receipts, Sanads certificates from official superiors, etc., when applying for passes, also a list giving the names, etc., of their relatives etc., for whom they desire passes.

7. No passes will be given to peons, servants, orderlies etc., who must pass through the ordinary baris (an exception is made in the case of ladies unaccompanied by a male escort to whom a pass for a female servant will be given.)

8. Ruling Chiefs and gentlemen of high rank wishing to be accompanied by a retinue of more than 4 persons, should apply to the District Magistrate, Sholapur, at least 14 days in advance of their visit for issue of extra passes, giving details of the persons for whom passes are desired.

9. In the interests of the great bulk of pilgrims who are sometimes detained for hours in consequence of unsystematic issue of "private darshan" passes, these arrangements will be strictly adhered to.

150 "POLITICALS" RELEASED

(From A Correspondent.)

(BY MAIL.)

GUNTUR, June 16.

Out of 228 political prisoners arrested in Guntur from 1st June to 6th June 1932, in connection with the Andhra Provincial Conference 100 "politicals" were released this morning from the local Sub-jail. Seventy politicals were transferred from the Guntur Sub-jail on June 4, to several sub-jails in the District, and out of these 70 nearly 50 were ordered to be released. In all the police will file charge-sheet against 68 politicals, probably tomorrow. Mr. M. Srinivasachari of Tirupati a journalist who was arrested in this connection was also released this morning. Those against whom cases are filed will be charged either under sections 17 (1) or 2 of Criminal Law Amendment Act with 188 I.P.C., and some are likely to be charged under the Security sections.

"LOO" TERROR IN MEERUT

Fatal Cases Of Sun-Stroke

MEERUT, June 18.
(By Mail).

It is more than a week since Meerut has been suffering terribly from the worst patch of hot weather. Very strong hot wind (Loo) is blowing day and night, and such weather has not been experienced for the past several years.

Some cases of sun-strokes have been reported of which one or two have proved fatal. The monsoon is eagerly awaited and there is no sign of it as yet.—A. P.

MR. MINOCHER H. VARIAVA

Entertained By Elphinstone Club Members

Members of the Elphinstone Cricket Club, Bombay, assembled in large numbers, on Saturday evening, at the Club premises, to bid farewell to the Club's popular Hon. Secretary, Mr. Minocher H. Variava, who was relinquishing the duties of Hon. Secretaryship, on the eve of his transfer from the Bombay Income-Tax Office, where he was working as Income-tax Officer, to the Ahmedabad City Income-tax Office.

Dr. A. K. Turner, President of the Club, referred to the services silently rendered by Mr. Variava, for the Club, as its Hon. Secretary for the last six years, and to the many notable reforms introduced in his regime, which was throughout marked by constant regard for the welfare of the Club. He wished him a happy career and advancement at Ahmedabad.

A big beautiful flower vase purchased out of subscriptions contributed by members was then presented to Mr. Variava, as a token of the esteem in which he was held by all members of the Club.

Mr. Dossabhoy Bharucha, one of the oldest members of the Club then garlanded the guest of the evening, amidst cheers, adding a few words of praise and good wishes.

A PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION.

Mr. Variava, in reply, thanked them all for the honour done to him, and for the eulogistic reference to what was done by him for the Club. What little he had done, he said, he considered it to be his duty. He was sure if all the members gave as much co-operation to the new Hon. Secretary, as they had done to him, the work would go on not only smoothly, but better work would be done by him.

A dinner, in which a large number of members, participated, then followed. Several members spoke eulogistically of the services rendered by the guest of the evening, one of them particularly mentioning that in Mr. Variava's regime the Club had benefited to the tune of several thousands of rupees. They all wished him a successful career at Ahmedabad.

Ordered To Quit Bengal

CALCUTTA June 18.

Bulwant Sing of South Calcutta, a Congress worker has been asked by Bengal Government to quit Bengal immediately under the Emergency Powers Ordinance.—A.P.

PATHE CINEMA

DAILY 6-30 & 10: MAT. THURS. 3-30.

MURDERER ESCAPES!

SIRENS SCREAM, MACHINE GUNS SPUTTER AS A MAN HUNT BEGINS, AND CRACK REPORTERS PAINT THE TOWN RED WITH THE SCOOP OF THE YEAR.

THE MOST AMAZING DRAMATIC THRILL THE SCREEN HAS KNOWN

THE FRONT PAGE

WITH

ADOLPHE MENJOU, PAT O'BRIEN,

MARY BRIAN, EDWARD EVERETT HORTON, GEORGE E. STONE, MAE CLERK AND SLIM SUMMERVILLE

A UNITED ARTISTS SUPER.

THE FRONT PAGE WAS HONOURED BY A SPECIAL COMMAND PERFORMANCE BEFORE HIS EXCELLENCY LORD WILLINGDON LAST WEEK.

PATHE SUPER SOUND GAZETTE

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1932

"DOUBLE-CROSSED?"

It was inevitable that the visit of those two constitutional Pundits Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar, to Simla at the present juncture should give rise to various surmises and rumours which obviously have no substantial foundation on which to rest. The idea that the aid of the peripatetic peace-makers of 1930 had again been sought by Government to bring about an understanding or a rapprochement between Yeravda and Simla is too fetched to be entertained by people of balanced judgment. But the fact that an astrologer has predicted the Mahatma's release on June 26th provided the necessary stimulus to the gossip-mongers in the bazaars and for the past few days the air has been thick with rumours of imminent developments of a sensational character, greatly encouraged by the statement issued by the usually cautious semi-official news agency that: "Experienced political observers hold the opinion that the present atmosphere is big with possibilities of political developments of an unusual nature."

WHY THEY WERE CALLED?

We have no expectation of anything out of the way being announced from Simla or Whitehall just yet, and it is obvious that Sir Tej Bahadur and Mr. Jayakar were merely summoned to Simla to enable the Viceroy to explain to them as gently and tactfully as possible that, though the Consultative Committee may meet again in August, it will be simply to wind up its business, since Sir Samuel Hoare's Cabinet Committee has done the job of finally shaping the frame-work of the federal constitution without its valuable help, and the task of filling in the details will be left to another conference which will supersede the R. T. C. and all its Committees. This development is probably to the taste of neither of the two Liberal leaders who have stood so faithfully by the Government ever since the R. T. C. was first mooted. But they will have to make the best of it and we would not be at all surprised if that best turns out to be an enthusiastic acceptance of the new plan into the working of which they will, no doubt, throw themselves with redoubled zeal and devotion to the cause of Indian freedom, as it is understood in Simla and Whitehall.

NEBULOUS PROMISES.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has recently addressed a letter to the "Spectator" in which he urges the Cabinet to go ahead with the Premier's policy and bring forward in the Commons a single bill next cold weather conferring upon India both Central Responsibility and Provincial Autonomy. The Premier's policy is a nebulous affair and the Hoare clique who are now in the ascendant have found it quite a simple matter to bring their new plan within the wide limits of Mr. MacDonald's statements of policy in December last. In fact, a careful reading of his two pronouncements to the Conference and in the House of Commons the next day show that with his characteristic adroitness he made it possible to fall in line with almost any variation of the straight federal policy and suggests even that he was then aware that the plan which now holds the field would become in a few months the official policy of the Cabinet.

OUR SIMPLE SAPRU.

That plan, as our readers know, contemplates an indefinite transitional period of Provincial Autonomy and a provision for continuance of the discussion and framing of a federal constitution. It also contemplates an amendment of the provisions of the Government of India Act governing the powers of the Central Government, but there has been no idea as yet of coupling any genuine provisions for responsibility at the Centre with Provincial Autonomy. There has never been any idea of bringing forward two Bills. There is to be one Bill with the Federal Scheme, as finally modified by the Cabinet Committee, as a "statutory appendix". Presumably, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru was not aware of these new plans of the Secretary of State, to which the Premier is also tied, or he would not be wasting his time in addressing appeals to British statesmen which now have no meaning. The fact is that Sir Tej Bahadur and his friends have been "double-crossed" but they are so simple that they do not know it and continue dutifully to run to Simla when called under the impression that they are helping forward the work of the Consultative Committee. At least we must give them the credit of being simple. It is preferable to the alternative of supposing that they are in the game.

NO SURPRISES.

People can put out of their minds entirely the idea that these confabulations in Simla have anything to do with "possibilities of political developments of an unusual nature." Decisions and announcements may be imminent. The Ordinances are about to lapse and some announcement of the Government's intentions in that respect will have to be made in the course of a week or so. It is also probable that an announcement regarding the introduction of the Provincial Autonomy Bill will be made almost immediately. But it is not likely to bring us any surprises. The intentions of the Cabinet are now well-known and their plans have been widely canvassed. The only interest of the near future lies in the attitude which Sir Tej Bahadur and his Liberal friends intend to adopt in the face of the disappointment of their hopes which awaits them.

Wanted Production Propaganda.

The great meeting of the citizens of Bombay held on Friday under the auspices of the Bombay Swadeshi League was but a feeble expression of the intense spirit of Swadeshi that is now abroad all over the country. The attitude of the Bombay Government towards Swadeshi institutions and demonstrations has been so doubtful that the League deserves to be congratulated on having successfully organised a mass propagandist meeting without any official interference. We hope our congratulations are not premature. The point that was most emphasised at the meeting by the President, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, and one most cheered by the audience was his demand that "if Government really desire to see the growth of the Swadeshi movement, a clear explanation of their views on the subject is very necessary." He had good reason to make this demand, for, as he himself pointed out, "the action of certain district officers is not at all encouraging to the spirit of Swadeshism." The audience could not but be deeply impressed by the contrast made by more than one speaker at the meeting between the earnest efforts of the British Government and even royal personages like the Prince of Wales on the one hand and the utter indifference, if nothing worse, of the Government of India and many of the Indian Princes.

NO TIME TO LOSE.

The economic crisis in the country is so grave that it is no use delaying vigorous Swadeshi propaganda pending Government's declaration of their policy. If Government were earnest about it, they would have made a clear declaration long long ago. But even when they were urged to do so by their best friends, the Bombay Liberals, they made a declaration which by its diplomatic vagueness did not even satisfy the Liberals themselves. In these circumstances earnest Swadeshi workers have to carry on their legitimate activities without waiting for any official approval and take whatever consequences may ensue.

WHAT WE NEED NOW.

What the Swadeshi movement needs most now is not official support—it is best in the present unnatural circumstances for the people to learn to do without such support—nor public enthusiasm, of which we have plenty, but intelligent, well co-ordinated organisation and propaganda in which producers, agents, retailers, advertisers, consumers, and organisers, all should do their respective parts in a systematic manner. Such organisation and propaganda have yet to assume a nation-wide scale, though we readily concede that the Bombay League is one of the best organised in the country. As Sir Lalubhai, the President, candidly admitted, it had "hardly touched more than the fringe of the problem"—which it had set out to tackle. He declared that the League had all along laid special stress on Khaddar, but we are sure that its members and sympathisers can and ought to do a great deal more, both by example and precept, to bring home to the people the special claims of Khaddar. Sir Lalubhai also did well to state that the patronage of Swadeshi institutions and services is at least as important as the purchase of Swadeshi goods. But we fear that propaganda in this direction has not been half so effective in Bombay as it has been in Calcutta. That is probably due to the lack of co-operation of Swadeshi institutions among themselves and with the Swadeshi League. If so, here is a task with mighty possibilities, if the League takes a bold initiative in the matter. If the League follows up its last public meeting with smaller ones of a business-like character attended by experienced Swadeshi workers, it may be possible to devise various plans of productive propaganda. Well directed, the present intense Swadeshi feeling in the country will not fail to yield great results.

AN INEQUITABLE BURDEN

The appointment of a Committee to go into the question of capitation charges rakes up a subject which has been a sore point with both the Indian Government and politicians, who have been protesting against these inequitable charges vainly for many years. So long as Army expenditure stands at its present colossal figure, it is hopeless to expect any relief in taxation, or money for other more important national activities like education and sanitation. The Inchcape Committee and before that the Welby Commission, have made references to this matter. Mr. Buchanan wrote in a note to the Welby Commission Report: "The charge has no parallel elsewhere in the Empire ..... As Sir Henry Brackenbury, who advocates the abolition of the charge, stated in evidence before us, nobody in India believes in the fairness of the capitation charges." "It would further be the transference of a charge," he said, "that is in its nature imperial and not an Indian charge, and that ought never to have been imposed upon India." More than this Indians cannot say, except that it is an annual tribute to the Suzerain. Roughly it amounts to over Rs. 2 crores yearly. In the present circumstances India need not expect much, for the British Government are unwilling to bear any additional charge on their revenues which they can conveniently make others pay. We cannot hope for much to come out of the enquiry.

GOLD AS STANDARD OF VALUE

Practical Difficulty Of Dislodging It From Its Pedestal

(BY S. MUKERJEA.)

Will gold continue to be the standard of value? Has it failed as a medium of exchange? What should be its substitute if it can at all be replaced by a more suitable means of settling international indebtedness? These are some of the questions that are now engaging the attention of economists all over the world. The questions are of special interest in view of the forthcoming economic conferences.

MAN'S PASSION FOR GOLD.

Notwithstanding the misgivings expressed by economists, man's passion for the possession of the precious metal is to-day as keen as it was on the fateful day on which the first man fell a victim to its lure. Civilisations, cultures and even religious beliefs have yielded place to those more suited to man's altered needs; but the love for the yellow metal that its first finder handed to his successors continues undiminished.

In Egypt and Babylon, at Ur and Mohenjodaro, archeological finds furnish eloquent testimony to the position that gold has occupied in the life of man! What tragedies have not taken place in land and on sea on the trail of the glittering mineral! History contains but an imperfect record of these. What would have been the history of India to-day but for the lure of her gold? And through countless ages man has been impelled by the desire to increase his store of gold by manufacture, but the precious metal has systematically baffled his ingenuity, for synthetic gold is as far off from the modern scientist as it was from the ancient alchemist.

CAN IT BE ERADICATED?

Is it then possible that a handful of men whatever their position, can, by a convention, succeed in eradicating this passion, which as the result of thousands of years of association amounts almost to a second nature? Apart from the sentimental aspect, the practical difficulties are so insurmountable that the question is not worth serious consideration. A more reasonable view of the matter is whether in international commerce the use of gold can be dispensed with or restricted.

THE WAY OUT.

If gold is to be given up as a medium of international exchange, it can only be done by the establishment of a world's mercantile bank, which will operate as a sort of clearing house for the constituent nations. Such a proposal has been made in the past, discussed and then abandoned. The difficulties are of course many and various. London still holds the world's money market, although its position is being seriously challenged by America and France.

WILL LONDON'S RIVALS AGREE?

Will London's rivals agree to the Bank being situated in London and run by a board of directors, a majority of whom would be representatives of the British Empire? On the other hand, London may not like to lose her present position by consenting to occupy a comparatively unimportant position in the administration of the Bank. Then the question of the security of the Bank is hardly less difficult of solution. On paper it may sound very well that behind it there will be the credit of the nations of the world, but dealers may require something more tangible. For, the Bank's powers to enforce its rights on defaulting constituents will be doubtful.

The only alternative will be a reserve of gold. Here again a further difficulty will arise, as it is extremely improbable that those nations who have the largest share of the world's stock of gold will agree to place it in the hands of the Bank. Such a course is unthinkable at the present moment.

AN EMPIRE SCHEME.

In a restricted sphere and within the British Empire, some such arrangement is not impossible to make. The parent country has already discarded gold and to its paper pound the currencies of India, Australia and New Zealand are linked. The scheme could be completed if Canada and South Africa decided to join. The question will undoubtedly come up for discussion at the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa.

TWO FORMIDABLE DIFFICULTIES.

Two of the most formidable difficulties that will face the advocates of the scheme will be the large American interests in Canada and the importance of the gold mining industry to South Africa. Assuming that proper means can be devised for safeguarding the conflicting interests of the constituents of the Empire, it is conceivable that at the Ottawa Conference a good beginning may be made for the evolution of a truly Imperial Bank.

THE RUPEE-STERLING LINK.

In her present state, the question is not of vital importance to India. For, the rupee is already linked to the sterling and has a fixed value only in terms of the sterling. With the vast commitments of the Government of India in England and the British capital invested in India, the position could hardly be otherwise. Any arrangement that will facilitate the negotiation of foreign trade through the medium of the sterling will be of advantage to India.

YELLOW METAL NOT TO BLAME.

Is gold after all responsible for the present economic distress? It is true that the whole of England's war debts to America has to be paid in gold dollars; but how would the position materially differ if the payments were made through an International Bank, if such a one were in existence?

Would not the appropriation of England's surplus to America restrict the former's credit and thus have the same effect as the present payment in gold? It is unlikely that simply the alteration in the machinery of exchange adjustment will stimulate trade in the absence of an effective demand for commodities.

Notes of the Day

Mr. De Valera Waits.

Now that Mr De Valera has given his reply it remains for the British Government to adjust themselves to the Irish position. We greatly sympathise with his contention that, while Mr. MacDonald is orating at Lausanne on the justification of cancelling debts and reparations, he cannot very well insist on Ireland's paying a comparatively small sum. Mr. De Valera is right in insisting that the tribunal should not consist of persons who have any connection with the British Commonwealth. After these categorical statements it remains to be seen what attiude the British Government adopt in regard to the whole position. There can be no question of coercing the Free State, if there is to be no coercing of the ultra-loyal Ulster! If the British Government believe in the justice of their claim it will be more honest for them to refer the question to the Hague Tribunal. Most of all we are amused at Mr. Lloyd George's charge of want of faith against Mr. De Valera, for Mr. George's political career is strewn with broken pledges.

Castigation to Communalists.

Shaikh Kidwai is entirely right in the snub he has administered to the Muslim Communalists who appear as supplicants before the Tories and hope to get concessions at the expense of other communities. Such "sycopancy and servile loyalty are not only grossly un-Islamic, but they can never appeal to a free nation and that slavishness and beggary are looked down with contempt by every respectable people," he said. We cannot add anything more to this sufficiently strong indictment of the attitude of these separatists. The more self-respecting British politicians cannot have been greatly flattered by the manifesto which the Aga Khan got published in the "Times," for it is a sign of the moral degradation of Indians as a whole. Is it possible for one community to profit at the expense of another and not suffer for it ultimately?

A Daring Statement.

When the Finance Member stated the other day that financial conditions in India were 50 per cent better than in most other countries, he verily spoke with his tongue in the cheek. He evidently referred to the comparative ease with which the Government of India contrives to exact revenue out of the people. But to raise the tax on salt, a tax against which the country has revolted, to get the necessary revenue, is hardly a sign of the country's prosperity. It only shows how irresponsible—constitutionally—the Government of India is to the will of the people. The destitution of the rural people of India after a century and half of British rule is amply proved by the fact that millions who are unemployed are ready to spin the whole day for a wage of two annas. And the Government dare not attempt an enquiry about the extent of rural unemployment.

A Worthy Institution.

The Indian Women's University, which held its 14th Convocation in Bombay on Saturday, deserves all the praise it received from Mr. Ramanand Chatterjee, who came down to Bombay to deliver the Convocation address. The University is the first of its kind in India and has done much to popularise higher education for women, specially suited to them and imparted through the vernacular medium. If its courses are not availed of by a larger number of girl students than are now on its rolls, it is not because of any intrinsic defect in the courses or the University professors, but mainly because the Government, the Municipalities and other public bodies have not adequately recognised its examinations for the purpose of employment. To this difficulty is now added another, namely, inadequate funds. We trust, however, that the public will stand by this worthy institution and help it in all possible ways.

No "Protection" For Majorities.

The "Mussalman" of Calcutta, replying to the communalist Muslims' demand for a statutory majority for Muslims in Bengal, does well to remind them that the Premier himself "promised to provide ample safeguards for the minorities and not for any majority." The paper proceeds to say: "The Premier is not, in our opinion, bound to provide any safeguards for the Mussalmans of Bengal and the Punjab so far as the local legislatures are concerned. The Mussalmans of these two provinces should therefore be under no delusion any longer." Protection for a majority is a contradiction in terms.

POSTPONE UNITY CONFERENCE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It was recently announced that the Unity Conference of which Mr. Jamnadas Mehta is the President is going to be held at Bombay on the 23rd and 24th of June. As soon as I received an official communication, from the Secretary of the Conference. I immediately wrote to Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, to postpone the Conference for the time being.

Bombay which is to-day, disturbed by the communal troubles, is hardly the place which is going to attract any large number of Trade Union Delegates from outside; and unless an overwhelming ly large number of Trade Unions are represented at this Conference, the object of holding the Conference is hardly likely to be fructified.

Again most of the Unions have to send their delegates to Madras to attend the T. U. C. Session in August 1932. The finances of the Trade Unions in India are proverbially meagre. To expect that the Unions should again find money to send delegates to Bombay is hardly possible. Moreover, the present political atmosphere in the country is hardly favourable to hold such a Conference. Many leading Trade Union Leaders, like Kandhalker, Subash Bose, Mukundalala Sircar and a host of others are behind the prison bars. In some provinces like Bengal, no Trade Union Work is possible owing to the repressive policy adopted by the Local Government. Does it not stand to reason, and commonsense, that we should postpone the Conference for the time being and wait for a more favourable political atmosphere? If the last argument does not appeal to the conveners of the Conference, I hope the first two arguments at any rate will be appreciated by them.

I would therefore most humbly suggest that the Unity Conference should be held in a democratic manner and at Madras. The Madras Central Labour Board has already issued an invitation to this effect——Yours, etc.,

R. S. RUIKER.
President.
All-India Trade Union Congress.
Nagpur City, June 18.

(Continued From Col. 7.)

tariat reaches out for the Press (Emergency Powers) Act 1931 as amended by the Emergency Powers Ordinance (Ordinance No. 11) of 1932.

Tipsy-Cake

The problem at Lausanne, says Reuter is now two-fold,

"firstly to work on the economic construction of Europe, and in the second place to show results to the United States and bring the latter into the pool in which Reparations and war debts have been drowned."

* * *

It will be interesting to see what Uncle Sam has to say to this invitation to join the Suicide Club?

* * *

In the meanwhile the announcement that Germany will not be required to pay reparations of any kind during the Conference has failed to rouse any enthusiasm in Berlin, as she couldn't have paid them any how, either during the Conference or after.

* * *

The trouble will begin when Herriot explains to von Papen that France is not surrendering her claim to her pound of flesh but only postponing it.

* * *

The air is thick with rumours and every half-hour comes a telephone call to enquire whether it is true that Mahatmaji has been released.

* * *

But the most awful, nerve-destroying canard that has found currency during the last few days was the report that went round like wildfire that Sapru had fallen out with Jayakar—or Jayakar had fallen out with Sapru, nobody was certain which.

* * *

For a few hours people were running round with blank despair on their faces, wringing their hands and asking one another in trembling tones, "What shall we do now? What will become of India."

* * *

Jusut as the strain was becoming intolerable came the reassurring news from Simla, that the two great protagonists of sanity and co-operation are still as one. There is no difference of opinion between them at all. India breathed again.

* * *

They presented the Viceroy, adds the A. P., with a common-plan of future work to be done both in India and England. This, His Excellency, we are in a position to add, folded up very carefully and put in a pigeon hole. He then thanked them very much and they left the Viceregal Lodge wreathed in smiles.

* * *

"The future Viceroy must really shake himself more and more free from his red-tapist, narrow-minded Council and entourage."

These words were written by Queen Victoria in 1898 when Lord (then Mr.) Curzon was about to be appointed Viceroy. Times have not changed.

* * *

The late Queen had a very contemptuous opinion of the men for whom Sir Samuel Hoare expresses such adulation. The Queen went on to say (she was writing to Lord Salisbury)

"He must be more independent, must *hear for himself* what the *feelings* of the Natives really are, and do what he thinks right, and not be guided by the *snobbish* and vulgar overbearing and offensive behaviour of many of our Civil and Political Agents."

* * *

You can chcose for yourself which of these adjectives applies to the Justinians and which to the Napoleons of the I. C. S.

* * *

The tragedy, or farce, of it was that Lord Curzon was as vulgar and snobbish as any of them. He was too self-opinionated to be guided by the snobbish and vulgar political and civil agents and vain enough to believe that he could think better for the "natives" than they could think for themselves.

* * *

Victoria, without forgetting that she was the Queen-Empress, recognised that "if we are to get on peacefully and happily in India" it could not be done by "trying to trample on the people and continually reminding them and making them feel that they are a conquered people." But she was asking for more than the superhuman nature of the I. C. S. could give.

* * *

The extracts quoted above come from the Letters of Queen Victoria, the concluding volume of which has just been published. She was not the only one who held this opinion of the members of the service which provokes Hoare's ecstatic eulogies.

* * *

Here is another quotation from a letter written by Lord Wolseley, then Commander-in-Chief to the Queen:—

"On the other hand, Lord Wolseley is often shocked when he is told of the rudeness and vulgarity of Indian officials and of their families to the Princes and gentry of India."

* * *

Enough of this painful subject for to-day. Let us spare their feelings, ere somebody in the Secre-

(Continued in Col. 8.)

Face Fundamental Issues Squarely.

IF PREMIER'S AWARD IS FAIR, WORK IT AND END THIS COMMUNAL SQUABBLE

SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR ON INDIA'S CHANCES OF POLITICAL ADVANCE

The annual General Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Association was held in the rooms of the Association, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay, on Saturday last. Sir Cowasji Jehangir Jr. presided over the meeting. Among those who were present were the Hon'ble Sir Phiroze Sethna, Sir Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw, Mr. Meyer Nissim, Dr. D A De' Monte, Mr. V N Chandavarkar, the Mayor of Bombay, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta and Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji. In moving the adoption of the annual report on the working of the Association for last year, Sir Cowasji Jehangir in the course of his speech said:—

It is customary for the Chairman to make a few remarks on an occasion like this. As you all know, this Association is one of the oldest political institutions in Bombay having been founded by stalwarts to whom this country will ever remain grateful, for laying the foundation of modern political life in this country. They follow what we call to-day liberal principles and what is more they very gladly called themselves Liberals. This is a political institution to-day with members who belong to several schools of thought. Gentlemen, if I am to say a few words on the present position that faces us, I find that there are very many topics of, not only interest but of the greatest political importance, that one really does not know where to begin.

A PRINCIPLE VIOLATED

At any rate, the one important topic that has come to the fore within the last week or so is "what is going to be the procedure for the settlement of our future constitution?" As you are all aware the principle was laid down by the late Viceroy in conjunction with, and consent of His Majesty's Government that the future constitution should be settled by the co-ordinated efforts of public men in India, the Indian States and the three great political parties in England. That was the principle laid down and followed upto now. But from what is happening in the country and from the "developments or want of developments, one is entitled to be a little more than anxious as to whether that principle is not in danger. Is the Round Table Conference method going to be scrapped? We have an important Committee sitting in India called the Consultative Committee in which some of our best men are certainly taking part with the exception of the representatives of the Congress. But the important point is: there are no representatives of the three great political parties in England or of His Majesty's Government, for the Viceroy, the Chairman though he may be, as a mauth-piece of His Majesty's Government, canot be said to be a representative in the sense of a Cabinet Minister.

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

This Committee can only express opinions. It cannot come to any decisions. They have not the privilege or opportunity of having the views of His Majesty's Government or of the representatives of the Liberal or of the Labour Parties. If this is to be the end-all and be-all of the Round Table discussions. God help us. It means that the great principle enunciated and accepted in India that the future constitution should be settled by the co-ordinated efforts of those most interested, has broken down. Therefore, gentlemen, I think, that public opinion should make itself felt.

The principle and method underlying the Round Table Conference should continue. I am not emphasising the question of the personnel or the numbers that India should be represented by. That is a minor matter. I am concerned with the main principle that the future constitution of India, whatever it may be, should not be announced or determined without the co-operation of the representatives of this country in its final stages. I do trust and hope that public opinion notwithstanding other distractions, will so assert itself that the principle underlying the Round Table Conference will not be surrendered.

A DEPLORABLE ISSUE

Gentlemen, I will now come to a very deplorable issue. I am sure you are all aware that had it not been for that issue looming large in the public mind of this country both in 1930 and 1931, the advance made by the R.T.C. would have been much greater than it was and I venture to suggest that there is not a single Indian Delegate of the R.T.C. who will contradict the assertion that I propose to make here—that it was the communal question that set back the hand of the clock in 1930 and 1931, more so in 1931 than in 1930. Justified or unjustified (I take no sides) there was not the slightest doubt, that there was in the air a spirit of non-co-operation in England which ruined the efforts of those who had determined that a big advance should be made. Much water has flown under the bridge since then. Before the last Round Table Conference dispersed there was no guarantee that His Majesty's Government were going to take the responsibility upon their shoulders of coming to a decision on this most tricky problem. Since then an announcement has been made that the responsibility has been shouldered by His Majesty's Government. It is truly a responsibility that few men would care to shoulder. The people of this country are looking forward in Indian States and in British India to the solution of this problem.

WORK IT IF IT IS FAIR.

And what of the immediate future after the announcement is made? I do not think there is any thinking man or woman in this country who imagine that that decision is going to give satisfaction to every community in India. It is not humanly possible. But what is the duty, of all thinking people especially amongst the Hindus and Moslems? It may seem audacious on my part to express an opinion but taking courage in both my hands I propose to express an opinion to-day. Their duty is that if this decision is a fairly sound one, the communally moderate men and women on both sides should stop further agitation and accept that decision and concentrate their attention on more important and more vital issues. By this agitation every vital issue has been put in the background. We may talk about them but there is a feeling of unreality because this main issue has not been decided. I consider it the duty of every patriotic Indian to whatever community he may belong, to prepare public opinioi to accept that decision provided it bears on the face of it, a serious attempt to settle the problem with equity and justice. It is not going to give satisfaction to everybody; but if we are looking forward to that decision with a mentality which will force us to refuse it and to continue the communal flight. God help India and God held every one of us. Gentlemen here is a clear-cut issue. We have attempted for some years to solve this problem ourselves; we have stood, let me candidly say, the ignomy of leaving it to be decided by somebody else. Let us not continue this fight after the decision is given. Gentlemen, make it your duty and of this Association to mobilise public opinion to accept it.

GUARDING AGAINST A CONTINGENCY.

Gentlemen, I will now come to another issue that loomed very large indeed before the second R.T.C. Suddenly one day we were told that the result of all our efforts might end in Provincial Autonomy. I am sure you are all aware of the efforts made by the British Indian Delegation to do all they could on that occasion, to stop such an idea being further discussed and that they succeeded. It is now a dead horse to whip. I trust I shall be right when I say that there are now few chances of having two Bills. But the danger is that there may be one bill in which there may be provisions by which a long interregnum may be possible between Provincial Autonomy and a transfer of power at the centre. We must guard against such a contingency.

FEDERATING PROCESS MUST BEGIN.

Then what is the main fundamental principle of the future constitution? Federation? There was a school of thought at the second R.T.C.—even at the first—more vocal at the second than at the first—that it would take very long to get the Princes to agree to join a Federation and that we might as well give it up. I am not one of those pessimists; I believe that the only future for India is a Federation of Indian States and British India. It is not necessary for a Federation of this kind to have every State joining immediately. Nobody imagines that some of the backward States will join immediately. Well, Gentlemen, they may wait. As long as we have a fairly large area and population ready to come into the Federation, we cannot afford to wait for others to come in, and I venture to suggest that the discussions that have taken place amongst the Princes themselves give us every hope to believe that a number of States with a large area and population will join a Federation at the initial stage. There is a fundamental principle involved which I had occasion to explain when I returned from England and which I propose to explain just now very shortly as it seems to have been forgotten.

QUESTION OF ARMY TRANSFER.

Gentlemen, you are aware that one of the grave issues that has caused considerable trouble is the transfer of the Army. The representatives of the Congress claim that the Army should be transferred immediately. I am not one of those. I see the impossibility of the transfer of the army immediately. Moreover, I realise the great danger but I look forward to the day when the army will be transferred to the future Government of India. Now, the fundamental basis is this: that if you do not have the Indian Princes joining the Federation you may say good-bye to the prospect of ever having the army transferred to the future Government of India, because the Indian States are interested in the army as much as British India is and unless they come into the Federation, they are not going to agree to a transfer of the army and, therefore the sooner they come in, the sooner will there be prospects for the transfer of the army to the future Government of India.

A SUGGESTION.

But if you start off with the proposaition that the future Government should be comprised only of British India then I venture to suggest and I repeat you may say good-bye to the prospect of having the army transferred not only in our life-time but even in the life-time of our children and grand-children. And, therefore, it is all the more essential that we should make every effort to take those Indian States with us in the Federation who show signs of being prepared to come in. Gentlemen I do not wish to occupy more of your valuable time. These are not times for making long speeches; these are times for thinking and working.

I would again appeal before I close that this Association should take up the task of educating public opinion when the communal decision is issued by His Majesty's Government and not allow communal enthusiasts, whether they be from the majority community or from the minority communities, from obstructing the political advance of the country as a whole.

The report and the audited statement of accounts were adopted and the meeting came to a close with a vote of thanks to the Chair proposed by Mr. Meyer Nissim.

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INDIAN'S MAKE GOOD START

Worcester Fail To Reach 300 Mark

Promising Prospects Navle And Wazir Ali

SPECIAL CABLE.
LONDON June 18.

Sixty runs were added after tea before Worcester's remaining four wickets fell. Naoomal took two of them, having Root held by Lallsingh and Griffiths by Wazirali for eleven and nine respectively, while Amarsingh captured the other two.

he innings ended at 294 Fox remained unbeaten with twelve.

PATANDI'S SHAKY START.

Nawab of Pataudi made shaky start but gaining confidence completed his half-century in an hour and ten minnutes. Naoomal's final figures were sixteen nil sixty-eight five.—Reuter.

INDIAN INNINGS.

The Indians, opening with Navle and Naoomal, lost the latter to a catch by Martin off Wright when he was 31 Navle was then partnered by Wazirali and the pair had raised the total to 77 for one when stumps were drawn for the day.

Navle and Wazirali were not out with forty and four respectively. Scores:—

WORCESTERSHIRE
(First Innings.)

Gibbons, c. Nissar, b. Naoomal	69
Pataudi, st. Navle, b. Naoomal	83
Quaife, c. Ghulammohamed; b. Amarsingh	17
Martin, b. Nissar	8
Wright, c. Navvle b. Naoomal	12
Fox not out	12
Root c Lallsingh b Naoomal	11
Griffiths c Wazir Ali b Naoomal	9
Brook c Nissar b Amarsingh	21
Jackson c Naoomal b Amarsingh	5
Extras	19
Total	294

ALL-INDIA FIRST INNINGS.

Navle not out	40
Naoomal c Martin b Wright	31
Wazir Ali not out	4
Extras	2
Total (for one wicket)	77

COUNTY CRICKET

Kent Pile Big Score Against Hants

MIDDLESEX DO BADLY AGAINST YORKS

(Special Cable.)
LONDON, June 18.

Following are to-day's closing scores in the first class cricket matches which commenced to-day:—

Middlesex v. Yorkshire at Lords:—Middlesex 152 (Hendren 50; Bowes four for 59, Verity four for 15). Yorks 185 for six (Barber 76 not out).

Essex v. Oxford University at Leyton:—Essex 344 (Bry 58 Wade 86 Cutmore 62; Owensmith six for 129). Oxford 36 for nil.

Hampshire v. Kent at Portsmouth:—Kent 331 (Crawley 62 Akers Douglas 123; Herman five for 97). Hampshire 26 for four.

Somerset v. Surrey at Taunton:—Somerset 205 (Case not out 54). Surrey 92 for nil (Hobbs not out 53).

Leicestershire v. Derbyshire at Chesterfield:—Leicester 250 (Berry 75, Geary 63). Derby 34 for nil.

Gloucestershire v. Nottinghamshire at Bristol:—Notts 366 for seven (George Gunn 58, Arthur Staples not out 118).

Sussex v. Cambridge University at Hove:—Sussex 316 (Hammond 81, Scott, not out, 87). Cambridge 47 for two).

NORTH-SOUTH TEST.

Warwickshire v. Glamorgan at Birmingham:—Warwick 335 for two (Croom 115, Kilner 72, Bates, not out 81, Santall, not out, 51).

North v. South at Manchester (Test Trial). South 384 for six (Woolley 50, Duleepsinhji 128, Hammond 130).

NORTH Vs. SOUTH OF ENGLAND

HAMMOND SCORES CENTURY

LONDON, June 18.

In the Test match between the North and the South of England, Duleepsinghji, who made his century in 170 minutes, hit up his other twenty-eight runs in quarter of an hour. Fourteen fours were his chief strokes.

Hammond who also reached boundary fourteen times, batted thirty-five minutes over four hours. Both of them were out to Voce, Duleepsinghji being caught by that bowler off one of his own deliveries while Hammond was brilliantly held by Paynter at longleg.—Reuter.

HAMMOND'S CENTURY.

Hammond completed his century in five minutes under four hours, and made his other thirty runs in forty minutes. He was out to a brilliant catch by Paynter at longleg. Fourteen fours were included in his score.—Reuter.

NOTES FROM KABUL

The Prime Minister of Afghanistan has sent the following cablegram to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Japan: I have learnt with great concern and sorrow about the death of the exalted Prime Minister of Japan and I offer my condolence and sympathies on behalf of Afghanistan to the Government of Japan as well as to the bereaved family.

The "Itrehad" of Khanabad learns that at Nahrain a child is born with two heads, four hands and four feet and the wonderful thing is that although six days have elapsed since its birth, yet it is alive. It sucks the milk of its mother only with one mouth while the other mouth remains closed. At the time it weeps, it does so only with two eyes while the other two simply gaze on, which means that they are unable to function together. ("Islah.")

"Common Action For Common Good."

BASIC PRINCIPLE OF CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT MOVEMENT

(BY SIR LALUBHAI SAMALDAS)

The following is the concluding portion of the broadcast address given on Thursday last by Sir Lalubhai Samaldas on "Co-operation." The previous portion appeared in Saturday's issue.

CO-OPERATION

It is, however, not the urban branch of the movement that attracts me so much as the rural, although I may emphasise that the peoples' banks, the co-partnership housing schemes and consumers' stores we have in our midst may in time, if they develop to their fullest capacity, revolutionize the whole aspect of social and economic life in our towns and cities. But, after all, how few are we town-dwellers in number as compared to the teeming millions who stay in villages and eke out a miserable existence, subsisting on a paltry income of some couple of annas per day with a debt equal almost to their annual income, if not more.

FOR THE PEASANTS' RESCUE

But I believe firmly that the co-operative movement holds out a message of hope for the tollers of the land in which we live. Our national industry of agriculture and those who subsist on it will never be in a satisfactory condition, if the peasant is reduced, as he is practically to-day, to the position of a manual worker on the land; if our financial machinery is such that he is denied the right of the producer to secure credit on terms which do not bear heavily on the cost of production; if he has invariably to buy in the dearest and sell in the cheapest market instead of securing raw material for his industry on trade terms and having full control over the disposal of the fruits of his labour.

WHY WE LAG BEHIND

Is it any wonder that in these conditions of business organization agriculture as carried on in India continues to be on old traditional lines, undergoing on the whole few changes despite the assistance that science and modern methods of organization may be in a position to afford them? To crown all, the isolation and narrow outlook that these conditions breed make the agriculturist's interests centre in the home and the field and confine his vision to the precincts of the village. Thus the peasant of to-day is a citizen of a great country only in name, and his energy and his native intelligence have yet to be aroused and harnessed to the benefit of the community.

MUCH DEBATED QUESTION

The establishment of this new social order in rural India depends on many factors, the chief among which is the attitude of the State not only towards the attempts at reconstruction but in respect of other matters that affect the social and economic welfare of the rural population. Not only in India, but in other countries, on no aspect of co-operation has there been greater divergence of opinion than on the relation that should subsist between the co-operative movement and the State. Against the co-operative movement in India, the charge has often been levelled that it represents not so much a national movement, imbued with life and vigour, as a "government policy." There is, I admit, a grain of truth in this charge.

CORDIAL NON-OFFICIAL SUPPORT

It has to be admitted that it was on the initiative of Government that the movement was introduced in India, and that for its superintendence and control Government maintain in every Province a special department. But to say that the leaders of the people have not come forward to take their due share in the work of organization and development will be doing gross injustice to a growing body of co-operative workers. The degree of response evoked differs from province to province, but nowhere have official leaders of the community remained aloof, except in cases where officials have deliberately kept them at arm's length. Funds derived from Government play an insignificant part in the financing of the movement which has established credit enough to raise money in increasing measure every year. And, I may add almost in all provinces Government spend much less in their Co-operative Department than co-operative institutions of all grades spend themselves out of their own income.

To my mind, the movement can be made as truly popular in India as it is in other countries, provided Government agree to part with their powers to meticulous control and intervention, encourage initiative and enterprise and leave co-operative federal organizations free scope to develop and extend their influence over constituent units. But while on one hand, Government insist on retaining control, and even on tightening it, on the other, they are loth to grant any further facilities and occasionally go to the length of withdrawing concessions previously enjoyed by co-operative societies.

PLETHORA OF COMMITTEES

Further, despite costly commissions and committees, they have so far failed to formulate any well planned schemes of rural development on national lines, and have allowed things to drift dangerously. If and when we succeed in having a government truly representative of the people and responsible to them, we may well expect it to possess an outlook that is not only benevolent but is actively sympathetic.

RURAL LEADERSHIP WANTED

But even though the task may then become simplified, the need for steadfast devoted and enthusiastic service will not disappear, for rural leadership of the right type has to be discovered and encouraged before the workers and helpers from outside can withdraw. It is a hopeful feature that the number of such trained selfless workers is on the increase, and some among these pioneers will rank with the Raiffeisens, Luzzatio and Plunketts of the West in having laid the foundations of a new co-operative commonwealth which will ensure economic prosperity and social wellbeing to the twenty five crores of our agricultural population, who are to-day the most debt-ridden and poverty stricken of rural or urban communities anywhere in the world. In the organization of these backward, suppressed sections of the community on co-operative lines seems to consist their only hope of salvation, and hence those who assist in this type of public activity will be assisting truly in establishing a new social order. For, to quote the words of Ireland's great poet, George Russell, A.E., the co-operative organizations now being formed all over the world will persist and outlast this generation and the next, and will grow into vaster things than we dream of.

More important than the economic benefits they bring in their train will be the psychological change they will bring about in the minds of men. Men will become habituated to the thought of common action for the common good. When this psychological revolution takes place, our democratic associations will, to use the words of A.E. again, be changed and remodelled by "men and women who will have the mass of people behind them in their efforts to make a more majestic structure of society for the enlargement of the lives and spirits of human individuals."

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Gold Exports Keep City Mint Working At Full Blast

CURRENCY DEPT REPORT

The following is the concluding portion of the report of the Currency Department of the Government of India report published in Saturday's "Chronicle."

The visible balance of trade of the year under report was 90,50 lakhs as compared with 37,60 in 1930-31. This large increase was entirely due to the heavy exports of the precious metals, principally gold, the balance of transactions in treasure in the year amounting to a net export of 55,64 as against a net import of 24,43 in the previous year. The trade balance itself fell heavily, exports of Indian merchandise on private account falling from 2,20 crores in 1930-31 to 1,56 in the current year, that is, to less than half of the average of the ten post-war years, and roughly 20 per cent. below the ten pre-war years ending 1913-14 when the total export of Indian merchandise, including re-exports on private account, were 1,95 crores. Imports also fell heavily but not to so large an extent, the total imports being 1,26 crores as against 1,64 in the previous year.

This figure again is practically half the post-war average and only slightly above the pre-war. The amount remitted by Government during the year increased from 7,26 lakhs to 53,04. Against this, sterling transfers on London were sold at the statutory rate to the amount of 13,93 lakhs in the first half of the year. The net balance of remittance of funds thus came to 34,32 lakhs during the year.

The total visible balance of accounts for the year under report was 54,73 lakhs, an increase of nearly fifty per cent. over last year's visible balance.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

There was a drop of roughly 23 per cent in the value of private imports of merchandise which decreased from 1,64 crores to 1,26. As in the previous year, the heaviest fall was in the value of cotton yarns and manufactures, from 25,25 lakhs to 19,15, a drop of 6,10 lakhs. There was also a heavy fall in the import of machinery and metals, from 31 crores in 1930-31 to 21 crores. As in the previous year, there was a heavy fall in the imports of sugar, from 10,96 lakhs to 6,17, a drop of 4,79. There was a further slight increase in the imports of cotton, the total of which owing to the growing demand of the Indian textile mills for fine varieties of cotton for mixing has risen from 3,42 lakhs in 1929-30 to 6,39 in 1930-31 and 7,03 in the year under report.

BULLION.

Details of the imports and exports of gold for the year under report and previous years will be found in Statements III and IV. The net export was 37,97 lakhs, this being the first year on record in which there was export on such a large scale. The reasons were twofold. In the first place, as was shown in last year's report, gold was already returning to the Mint at the Government of India's purchase price on account of the falling off in local consumption. At the end of 1931, 972,216 tolas of gold worth 1,90 lakhs had been received in the Mints. This movement continued to grow in strength throughout the summer, a total value of Rs. 7,28,78,000 being received. When the gold standard was abandoned in September there was an immediate appreciation in the price of gold as will be seen from Statement V, which gives the highest and lowest prices of gold for each month in London and Bombay and the fluctuations in the cross rate between London and New York.

The rapid increase in price not only stimulated the movement for the return of gold which was already in existence, but induced many who had stored the metal to take advantage of the high price to sell. The movement reached its maximum in December when the price of gold was highest. In that month nearly seventeen and a half crores were exported. In the following months the improvement in the cross rate led to a rapid lowering of the gold price which made such exports less attractive and the movement was dwindling towards the close of the year under report.

BOMBAY MINT AT FULL BLAST.

Most of the gold which came down to the sea ports for export was not in a form in which it would be acceptable to foreign countries. It had therefore to be melted and assayed before export and the bulk of this work fell on His Majesty's Mint in Bombay where 1,92 lakhs tolas were melted and assayed during the year. The movement attained its maximum in December when 57,09,000 tolas were received, the maximum receipt on any one day being 431000 tolas on the 28th December. The Mint was kept open during the Christmas holidays to cope with the demand. Bombay, with its highly organised bullion market and its proximity to Europe, was the natural centre of the traffic but the extremist agitation against the export of the metal here took the form of active picketing and otherwise impeding business. The result was to divert a considerable amount of the traffic to other centres, principally Madras, where gold of a total value of roughly 56 lakhs was exported, mainly in the latter months of the year. 16,69,000 tolas of gold were also received from the public for melting and assay in the Calcutta Mint. The smallness of these tolas in comparison with those of Bombay show clearly the natural advantages which Bombay possesses for handling this traffic and that, but for the political agitation referred to above, it would have enjoyed the practical monopoly of the business.

The total amount of silver sold by the Government of India from the commencement of their operations in 1927 up to the end of the year under report amounted to 127,581,564 fine ounces. There was no coinage of British dollars for Hongkong during the year.

As part of the general surcharge on customs duty introduced by the emergency budget in September the duty was raised to 7½ annas per ounce troy.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SILVER.

In the year under report the balance of transactions in silver showed a net export of 42 lakhs. The gross import on private account was 4,42 lakhs. The gross export on private account was 1,32 lakhs and on Government account 3,02. Thus, if exports on Government account are excluded, the net import on private account would amount to 2,60 lakhs as compared with 11,65 lakhs in 1930-31. As in the case of gold, the export of silver was stimulated by the abandonment of the gold standard in September and the consequent increase in the rupee and sterling price of the metal.

The increase in the duty which raised the local price by Rs. 3-8-3 per 100 tolas in September made it profitable to melt scrap silver into bars for local re-sale in preference to importing silver bars and paying duty on them. 3,97 lakhs tolas, or roughly 13½ million fine ounces, were received for melting and assaying at the Bombay Mint refinery during the year under report. The largest receipt in any one month was 1,18 lakhs tolas in January, the largest tender on any one day being 19 lakhs tolas on the 4th January. The quantity of silver received for melting at the Calcutta Mint was comparatively insignificant.

The average balance at the Imperial Bank of India was Rs. 11,77 lakhs which is lower than that of the preceding two years. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 13,49 lakhs and rose steadily to Rs. 21,13 lakhs at the end of July owing to heavy receipts from treasury bill sales. It fell heavily in September owing to large reductions in the public holding of treasury bills, and remained practically unaltered for the rest of the year as the amounts spent in the purchase of sterling were largely in excess of other receipts, and the balance was maintained at a reasonable figure by borrowing from the Imperial Bank, as described below.

SALE TREASURY BILLS.

At the beginning of the financial year there were Rs. 55,38 lakhs of treasury bills outstanding with the public. There were no ways and means advances nor were any such advances required until November when, owing to large purchases of sterling and diminished receipts from the treasury bill sales, advances had to be taken which were repaid at the end of December. Early in January, however, ways and means advances were again required and continued until the end of the year when the amount outstanding was Rs. 9½ crores. This amount was considerably smaller than the excess over normal of the treasury balance in London which was £15,916,190 at the end of the year.

Treasury bills were sold by tender and on tap throughout the year without intermission. When the year opened Rs. 2 crores of three, six, and nine months' bills combined were being offered each week by tender with intermediates for three and six months' bills.

The total amount of each maturity sold during the year was:—

(In thousands of Rs.)	
Three months' bills	1,54,47,00
Six months' bills	39,11,25
Nine months' bills	7,67,25
	2,01,25,50

Of these Rs. 75 crores were sold at the weekly auctions and the balance of Rs. 1,26 crores as intermediates.

VERY HIGH RATE.

Owing to the abnormal circumstances of the year very high rates had to be paid, particularly during what is usually the slack season for money. When the bank rate was raised to 8 per cent., on the 21st September, the price for three months' bills was lowered to Rs. 98-3 and the intermediate price to Rs. 98-4, that is to say, rates of 7,38 and 7,12 per cent., and for six months' bills to Rs. 96-6 and Rs. 96-8, that is to say, rates of 7,52 and 7,25 per cent. The price of six months' bills was raised in December, but the price of three months' bills was retained until the middle of January. Thereafter the steady improvement in India's credit enabled Government to improve the rate to such an extent that at the end of the financial year the rate for three months' treasury bills accepted at auctions was 5,32 per cent, while intermediates were offered on tap at 5,06 per cent. The large expansions of the currency which followed the abandonment of the gold standard also enabled Government to effect a large reduction in the treasury bills outstanding with the public. The total fell from its maximum of Rs. 84-1/4 crores at the end of August to Rs. 47½ crores at the end of the year, a reduction of roughly Rs. 8 crores on the opening balance of Rs. 55,38 crores on the 1st April 1931.

TREASURY BALANCES IN LONDON.

The year opened with a balance of £5,553,284 and closed with a balance of £15,916,190. The average for the year was £7,996,760 as against £4,876,706 in the year 1930-31, the minimum being £2,634,563 in October and the maximum £15,916,190 in March. A summary of the transactions is given below:

DISBURSEMENTS.

(In millions of £.)	
Excess of expenditure over revenue of the Central Government in London	27.0
Expenditure on behalf of Provincial Governments	3.1
Capital Expenditure on Railways	2.0
Discharge of Permanent Debt (net)	4.8
Discharge of Floating Debt	4.0
Sale of Sterling	14.1
Increase in Closing Balance	10.4
	65.4

COMPOSITION OF RESERVES.

The composition of the reserve also showed material alterations during the year. At the beginning of the year, as was shown in last year's report, the sterling securities in the reserve had been completely exhausted and the resources required for the Secretary of State's treasury needs and sales of sterling were obtained by transfers of gold from the Paper Currency Reserve to the Gold Standard Reserve, the latter releasing an equivalent amount of securities. In this way, actual sales of gold were avoided, though the holding of gold in the Paper Currency Reserve was reduced to 4,21 lakhs at the end of September in spite of the receipt of 7,29 lakhs from the public. Thereafter it was gradually increased by retransfers from the Gold Standard Reserve, the proceeds of the sales of silver being utilised for the purpose. The amounts realised by such sales were invested in sterling securities which were transferred to the Gold Standard Reserve against an equivalent transfer of gold from that Reserve to the Paper Currency Reserve, an equivalent amount of rupee securities in the Paper Currency Reserve being simultaneously cancelled.

During the year there was a heavy absorption of silver coin the details of which are given later in the report. This together with the sales of silver reduced the initial holding of silver coin and bullion of 1,24,80 lakhs in the reserve to 1,11,19; a reduction of 13,61 lakhs.

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

The balance held in the Gold Standard Reserve Revenue Equalisation Fund at the end of the year, £425,034, was also transferred to Revenue in accordance with the scheme explained in paragrapn 29 of the report for 1929-30.

Sterling securities of the value of £23,047,800 forming part of the reserve in England were withdrawn during the year under report, the more important forgeries being of the GD/7 and GC/95 series. There were 74 pieces of the new pattern note of this denomination of which 15 were of types hitherto unreported. Of the old forgeries of the new pattern note the L/52 series was predominant.

Of the total number of forgeries of the Rs. 10 denomination the Rangoon circle contributed 72 per cent. After the arrest of a gang of forgers in Rangoon in 1928-29 the number of forged Rs. 10 notes has been considerably review in aid of the home treasury balances and to meet sales of sterling against opposite payments in gold to the Indian branch of the reserve. This depletion in the holding of securities in the reserve was partly set off by sterling securities of the value of £2,142,000 purchased out of the sale proceeds of silver realised in England during the year and placed in the Reserve against a corresponding withdrawal of gold from the Reserve in India. This resulted in a net decrease under "Securities" of £20,905,800 in the English branch of the Reserve against a corresponding increase of gold in the Indian branch of the Reserve.

TOTAL GOLD HOLDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The net effect of the preceding transactions was that the gold holdings of the Government of India increased during the year by 7,29 lakhs to a total of 44,34 lakhs of which 5,26 were in the Paper Currency Reserve and 39,08 in the Gold Standard Reserve, valued at the statutory parity. Their actual market value at the close of the year was approximately fifty-eight crores. In other words, the gold reserves of the Government increased in quantity during the year by approximately twenty per cent., and in value by nearly sixty per cent.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

In this very difficult year the unproductive debt increased by only Rs. 10½ crores as compared with Rs. 19½ crores in 1930-31, the increase of course being due to deficits in revenue and losses on the sale of silver. Even so, India's unproductive debt only amounts to seventeen per cent. of the total. It is also to be noted that while India's internal debt increased by Rs. 54-2/3 crores from Rs. 6,51,73 crores to Rs. 7,06,40 crores, its external debt decreased by Rs. 12 crores from Rs. 5,18,12 crores to Rs. 5,06,12 crores.

PROVISION FOR THE REDUCTION OF DEBT.

The general scheme is unchanged except that with effect from 1930-31 the rate of exchange for conversion of the sterling debt for the purposes of calculation has been taken as 1s. 6d. instead of 1s. 4d. In accordance with that scheme the amount of revenue applied to the reduction of debt during the year 1931-32 was 6,89 lakhs and in the budget for 1932-33 provision for a further 6,82 lakhs has been made. Of the amount applied to the reduction of debt during the year, Rs. 1,79,07,000 were credited to the depreciation funds of the 5 per cent. 1929-47, 1939-44 and 1945-55 loans. As during the year the market price of these loans fell below the price at which purchases for the depreciation funds have to be made, Rs. 3,41-1/4 lakhs were spent in purchasing these loans for cancellation. The total balance of the funds at the end of the year including interest on investments amounted to Rs. 5,21½ lakhs of which Rs. 1,19½ lakhs remained uninvested at the end of 1931-32.

RUPEE LOAN.

The rupee loan was tax bearing at 6½ per cent. issued at par and repayable at par on the 15th tember 1935. The loan was opened for subscription on the 15th September 1931. It was announced in the notification that the loan was for an unlimited amount and period but that it could be closed on any day at the option of Government. The loan was actually closed on the 12th December 1931.

The total amount subscribed was Rs. 16,95 lakhs of which Rs. 2,04 lakhs represented conversion of 1931 Bonds. Of this amount, as has been said above, no less than Rs. 6,53 lakhs was received at post offices. The percentage received from the small investor was also much larger than usual, owing to the special efforts made in this direction. Applications for Rs. 10,000 and below brought in Rs. 6,19 lakhs out of a total of Rs. 16,95 lakhs, or roughly 37 per cent., as compared with Rs. 3,53 lakhs in the previous year out of a total of Rs. 29,67 lakhs, or roughly 12 per cent.

NOTE FORGERIES.

The total number of forged notes received in the various currency offices during the year was 5,343 against 4,225 in 1930-31, 7,636 in 1929-30 and 18,922 in 1928-29. The large figure for 1928-29 was due to a seizure in one case of 11,209 pieces of forged Rs. 10 notes in Rangoon. More than half of the notes received in 1931-32, namely 3,021 pieces, appeared in the Rangoon circle, the Madras, the Bombay and the Calcutta circles following with 909, 552 and 490 respectively. Of the total, 8 were of the Re. 1, 215 of the Rs. 5, 4,141 of the Rs. 10, 6 of the Rs. 50, 907 of the Rs. 100 and 66 of the Rs. 1,000 denominations.

The forgeries of the Re. 1 denomination appeared in the Calcutta, Madras and Rangoon circles as in the previous year.

No forgery of the Rs. 2½ denomination was brought to light in 1931-32.

Half of the total number of forged notes of the Rs. 5 denomination appeared in the Calcutta circle. Most of them were of the duced in that centre but they continued in large quantities during the year under review. Over 9/10ths of the notes of this denomination represented notes of the new green or blue pattern of which 475 were new forgeries. They do not call for any special comment; those of the blue notes were all process made and were crude productions except the K/15 series which is well executed and might deceive persons who are not accustomed to handling notes. The notes of the C/11, J/4, A/76, Y/29, D/20 and E/70 series were predominant. Notes without a serial number also appeared in large quantities in Rangoon.

Forgeries of notes of the Rs. 50 denomination were confined to Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta and call for no special comment.

Forged notes of the Rs. 100 denomination appeared in comparatively large numbers in Madras and Bombay. Notes of the TE/87 and the WD/62 series were received in considerable numbers in Madras and Bombay as in the last year. No forgery of the new pattern Rs. 100 note has come to light so far although 62 new forgeries of this denomination were detected during the year. The notes were mainly process made forgeries and printed on ordinary paper but some of them were also retouched by hand.

No forgery of the Rs. 500 denomination was detected during the year.

66 forged Rs. 1,000 notes were received in Bombay against only one in the last year. All of them were of the one series, namely ME/57, and were good forgeries.

100 prosecutions were launched during the year in connection with forged notes. Of these 51 resulted in the conviction of the accused and 5 cases are still under trial.

WORKING OF THE MINTS.

In the year under report Government coinage was carried out only in the Calcutta Mint. It consisted of Rs. 25,800 worth of single pice, Rs. 68,700 worth of half-pice, and Rs. 95,200 worth of pie pieces, a tola of 29 million pieces, as compared with 86 in the previous year. Besides this, the Calcutta Mint coined 49 lakhs pieces of Sarupshahi rupees for the Mewar Durbar.

As in the previous year, the operations of the Bombay Mint were mainly confined to refining silver on Government account. In addition to this refining of surplus rupees it also refined and melted a large quantity of gold on behalf of the public and melted and assayed silver, particularly in the latter half of the year. The gold so melted amounted to 1,92,32,913 tolas and the silver to 3,98,99,700 tolas. The gold received for refining amounted to 9,50,690 tolas from the Indian mines and 3,40,376 from the public. In addition, the Assay Office at the Bombay Mint performed numerous assays of gold and silver both on account of the precious metals handled at the Bombay Mint and assays sent over from the Calcutta Mint. The total number of assays, including Government, during the year amounted to 18,932 of gold and 18,714 of silver of which 18,043 of gold and 2,777 of of silver were on account of the public The Mints were also employed in the manufacture of medals and the execution of other miscellaneous work, details of which will be found in the annual reports of the Mint Masters.

WORLD'S WORKERS WILL FIGHT WAR

Labour International Attacks Japan

ZURICH, (By Mail).

"Workers of all countries will not remain indifferent to the menace to world peace from the Japanese forces massed on the Soviet frontier."

This was one of the resolutions passed by the Executive of the Labour and Socialist International at its meeting here the other day.

The International, stating that the complacence and complicity of certain Great Powers have made it possible for Japan to avoid her obligations to the League of Nations, declares that it will appeal to the workers themselves to act.

On the Danube question the Executive declared that a tariff union would only represent a step forward if no attempt were made to use it as a pretext for raising tariff barriers against States outside the Danube Basin.

WAXLIKE LIFEWORK

SOUTHEND-ON-SEA, (By Mail).

The lifelike waxwork is common enough, but the waxlike lifework-

That's the occupation of Mr. Henry Mosby, of Southend, at the waxworks exhibition at Southend pierhead.

He may be seen daily, standing at the entrance to the exhibition or taking his place mute and still among the other exhibits, and so waxlike does he appear that many a visitor rustles through his programme to find out who the character is.

"It was not easy at first," Mr Mosby told me, "to remain motionless when many people were looking at me; but I can now remain quite still for long periods, and there are not many who think I am really alive.

"It is not all honey, though. To decide whether I am a waxwork visitors have at various times struck pins in me, pinched me, prodded me and tickled me—in fact, they have done everything but kiss me."

Young Begali Arrested

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A Bengali youth was arrested this morning by the Bombay C.I.D. at the Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi.

The arrested man is suspected to have been managing picketing on behalf of the Congress and will be charged under Section 17 (1) for assisting the operations of an unlawful association.

BANNED DEPRESSED CLASSES PROCESSION

Proposed Resumption Of Satyagraha

NASIK, June 18.

A meeting of the Depressed Classes was held yesterday to discuss the situation arising out of the District Magistrate's order prohibiting the holding of a procession to celebrate the release of Mahars who were imprisoned for creating disturbances at the Kalaram Temple. Congratulations were tendered to Messrs. Gaikwad Dane, Hankambe and others who had suffered imprisonment.

The question of resuming satyagraha was referred to the Managing Committee and their decision is awaited. The meeting unanimously declared that Dr. Ambedkar was their leader and a vote in favour of separate electorate was passed. Pleader Sabnis presided and said that apparently the Government were afraid of the Santanists or else they had changed their policy. Processions had been allowed in the past so long as they were peacefully carried out and he could not understand why the Government now prohibited the procession of Mahars who were a loyal section of the community from holding a procession to do honour to their brethren who had made themselves martyrs in a righteous cause. The meeting then dispersed.—A.P.

Arrests At Kalyan

(From A Correspondent.-

KALYAN, June 18.

A public meeting was announced to be held at the Shiwaji chawk, Kalyan, on Friday night at 9 p.m. exactly at the announced time two volunteers came to the chawk and crowds began to collect. One of them began to address them and the other to distribute Congress leaflets. Within a few minutes the Police came on the scene and put both of them under arrest.

COMMUNAL CLASH PREVENTED

NAGPUR, June 18.

The efforts of influential members of both communities and prompt police action prevented a Hindu-Muslim clash at Jumma Gate Square this evening. A quarrel arose because some persons, it is stated, pelted stones at a mosque and also at the residence of the Secretary Hindu Sabha. But sane counsels prevailed.

FILING OF RIOT CLAIMS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am directed by the Council of my Association to request you to give publicity to the following appeal for filing claims for recovery of compensation in respect of loss or damage to property due to recent riots in Bombay.

Under the City of Bombay Police Act (IV of 1902) the claims for such compensation are required to be filed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, within one month of the date of the occurrence.

Already several persons who have sustained damage on account of the destruction of their property during the riots, have filed their claims in the Police Court. But there are a large number of persons, whose property has been looted or destroyed but who are unaware of their loss and who will not be able to make their claim hereafter, on account of the same being out of time. This will be the case with respect to large number of poor persoons who have pledged their ornaments or other articles with those money-lenders whose shops have been broken open during the riots. Most of these persons do not know the loss they have sustained by the looting and destruction of their lender's shops. Several of these money-lenders have left Bombay out of fright and there is no one to make a claim on their behalf.

It is, therefore, necessary that persons, who have pledged their ornaments and other articles with the money lenders, should inquire and see that their property is safe; otherwise they should themselves file a claim in Court about the same within one month of the date of the occurrence. If they do not do so, they will not only suffer on account of the loss of their property but there is every likelihood, of their having to pay the amount of their money-lender's claim irrespective of the loss of the property.

Many persons are ignorant of the period of limitation for these claims for compensation, which under the Act is only one month from the date of occurrence of the loss or damage.—Yours, etc.,

SORAB B. DADYBURJOR,
Hon. Secretary.
Bombay Advocates' Association,
June 15.

NATIONALISM IRREPRESSIBLE

Maltese Leaders' Declaration

Mr. Everard Feilding, writing in the "Times" about the spirit of Malta Nationalists, says that: "We must show England that we cannot be frightened; that we are not afraid of their guns, that we are not afraid of their fleets, that we are not afraid of aeroplanes; that we are not afraid of anything. Our fore-fathers were not afraid of the guns of the Turks when they fought to defend the Faith, and we to-day are not afraid of the guns of the English. We were not afraid then of black people and to-day we are not afraid of white people."

This remarkable gallantry in the face of a peril so notoriously imminent surely deserves recognition!

MONSOON SITUATION

POONA, June 19.

The Arabian Sea monsoon has caused nearly general rain in Malabar and Konkan. The Bay monsoon is strengthening in Andaman Sea and Lower Burma where nearly general rain has fallen. Scattered thundershowers have occurred in central parts of the country and north Deccan. The temperature is above normal from the Punjab to Bihar and Orissa being markedly high in the east United Provinces, Bihar and Chota Nagpur. Rainfall has been nearly general in lower Burma, East Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar and local in Assam, west Central India, Berar, west Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, East Rajputana, South Hyderabad, North Madras Coast.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy and Myitkyina one inch; Victoria Point, Mergui, Amherst a half; Bassein and Kyaukpyu a quarter; Cherrapunji twelve; Tezpur two; Jalpaiguri one and a half; Gauhati one; Silchar and Cox's Bazar a quarter; Neemuch one and a half; Indore, Hoshangabad and Nagpur a half; Chanda, Jagdalpur, Raipur a quarter; Malegaon and Mangalore two; Kharwar, Ahmednagar and Aurangabad one; Calicut three quarters; Bombay, Hyderabad, Khandala, Cochin and Cocanada a half; Poona, Marmagao, Mahabaleshwar, Mount Abu and Mercara a quarter.

Forecast: Rainfall will increase in Malabar, Konkan, Burma and Assam and extend in Mysore and Bengal. Scattered falls of rain will recur in Central parts of the country and Deccan.

Heavy Rainfall warning: Locally heavy rain may occur in Malabar, Kanara and Lower Burma within the next forty-eight hours.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

An earthquake shock of great intensity at its origin about eight thousand and six hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at sixteen hours two minutes on Saturday, 18th June.—A.P.

Thunderstorm In Nasik

NASIK, June 18.

A heavy thunderstorm broke out at about 6 p.m. and Nasik had a deluge of rain for about two hours. The rain is very welcome as the water supply is running short and has had to be rationed.—A.P.

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The Handy Tablet Medicine

DE VALERA WILL WIN

Despite Thomas's Bluff And The United British Front

By B. G. HORNIMAN.

"The two parts of Ireland must be united after which the country shall be recognised as a republic with some form of association with the British Commonwealth and in some circumstances and for some reasons the King shall be recognised as the head of the association."

This according to Mr. J. H. Thomas is the objective which Mr. de Valera, the President of the Irish Free State, has in view for the future of his country. To ordinary, unprejudiced people it should seem a reasonable and a noble ambition, but it is received by the British Government as though it were some devilish, seditious design for the destruction of the British Empire instead of a common sense proposal for establishing the friendly association of the two countries.

IS THIS A WICKED PLAN?

Mr. de Valera is guilty only of a patriotic desire for the unity of his country, that this unity should be recognised by Great Britain and that recognition should be based on an understanding that will preserve not only the friendly relations between Britain and Ireland, but a partnership of the two in a common association of peoples connected by the common link of the British Crown. Does this seem to be a very wicked object to have in view? Mr. de Valera has been elected President of the Free State with a mandate to secure the abolition of the Oath of Allegiance to the King which a majority of his countrymen regard not merely as a meaningless form, but as a symbol of subjection, which, determined as they are to establish and maintain the independence of the Free State, they are not prepared further to tolerate.

SANCTITY OF TREATIES.

The sanctity of treaties, which has been invoked in protest against the demand of the Irish Free State, is not such that treaties are like the laws of the Medes and Persians, never to be changed in any circumstances. Treaties are agreements between countries which are expected to remain in force as long as both the parties are agreed that it is to their benefit to maintain them. The sanctity of a treaty exists only while it exists. The suggestion that it is not open at any moment to one party to a treaty to give notice to the other side that it proposes to terminate the treaty or that it desires to have it amended by the omission or amendment of any of the clauses, is a proposition which would provoke the laughter of any diplomatist or international lawyer.

The saying that "treaties are made to be broken" is, of course, only a cynical comment on the frequency with which the Governments of great countries in the past have broken treaties as well as repudiated them. But it must be recognised that there are three ways in which a treaty can be definitely terminated or amended if one of the parties desires it no longer. One is by deliberate breaking of its provisions, the second by giving notice of repudiation and the third by a proposal to the other party to have any part of it amended or omitted. These are the commonplaces of international law and usage.

MR. DE VALERA'S PROPRIETY.

The propriety of the conduct of the Irish Free State cannot be impugned or questioned. They have decided that that part of the Treaty which involves the taking of an oath of allegiance to the King by members of the Legislature is no longer acceptable to them. They have not repudiated the Treaty. They have not broken it; they only notify the British Government of their intention. It is within the right of Britain to refuse to continue the Treaty on any condition but that of maintaining its present provisions intact. Whether it would be wise policy on Britain's part to take up this attitude is for her statesmen to consider. But there is no justification for treating the question in the way that it has been treated by the British Dominions Minister, or the silly and offensive language used by Mr. Churchill, who applies the term "loathsome" to the argument of Sir Stafford Cripps, a distinguished lawyer, that legally the Free State is absolutely entitled under the Statute of Westminster to abolish the Oath.

THEY KNEW.

The British Government in 1921 went into the business of concluding this Treaty with the representatives of Free Ireland with their eyes open. They knew that their policy of force had failed. The Irish had beaten them at their own game and they had to make the best terms they could. By bluffing the Irish delegates with a threat of a terrible war—it was a bluff because Lloyd George and his colleagues knew that the people of Britain would never have stood for it—they managed to retain this last empty symbol of British domination as a sop to British pride and prestige.

But they knew the strength of the sentiment in Ireland against this formal submission to British supremacy. They must have foreseen that, sooner or later, it would be put to the test and, if they had made any attempt to keep their finger on the pulse of Irish opinion, they would have known the election would put the Republicans in a majority and the issue would have to be faced. But Mr. Thomas and his colleagues behave as if they had been faced with a development so unexpected and so reprehensible that the very existence of the Empire is at stake.

REUTER'S PROPAGANDA.

Reuter sends out a propagandist screed which is an invitation to believe that the whole of Britain is united in its determination to resist this proposal to abolish the Oath and to enforce the payment of the land annuities. I do not believe anything of the kind. Of course, there is a huge Tory majority in Parliament and Mr. Lloyd George, who has no following, as the man who was primarily responsible for the Treaty, is bound to take his stand by the Government. But the attempt to drag the Labour Party in and exhibit an All-Party front will not do.

The official attitude of the Labour Party has been stated more than once and it was restated in the discussion on Thursday very clearly and the restatement provoked Mr. Churchill's polite comment that it was "loathsome". So what Reuter means by saying that Mr. Churchill decided not to speak because the issue was a national one and the Labour Party similarly tried to avoid a partisan attitude is more than I can understand.

HAD ENOUGH.

I am not personally impressed by these propagandist efforts, because I do not believe and cannot conceive that the people of Great Britain are going to unite in making this a national issue. They have had enough of quarrelling with Ireland. They regard the whole business as something disposed of and settled. Ireland is not threatening to invade Britain and couldn't do it, if she wanted to do. But any attempt forcibly to coerce her would involve Britain in a prospect of endless "Black and Tan" warfare for which the British people, it is quite certain, would not stand. Similarly any attempt of the kind hinted at by Mr. Thomas to punish and coerce the Irish by depriving them of the benefit of preference in Tariffs will provoke reprisals which will possibly hurt Britain more than Britain can hurt Ireland.

And then there is the bogey of a hostile public opinion in the United States, on which the British Cabinet has always to keep a wary eye. The independence of Ireland is almost a national issue in the United States. Mr. de Valera has prepared the ground there carefully and there will be a wave of resentment at any attempt by Britain to bully the Irish into acquiescence. Great Britain cannot afford to antagonise world opinion, and American opinion in particular, more than she has already done by her policy in India.

NOTHING ASTONISHING.

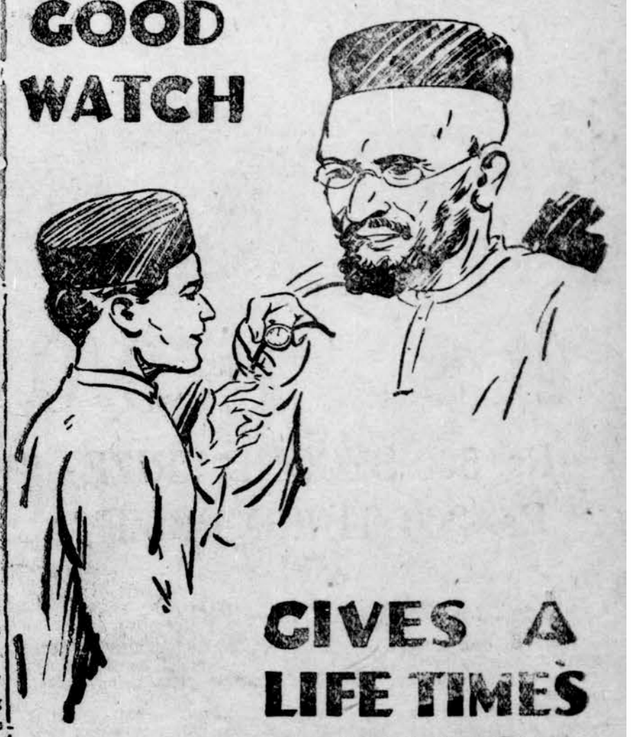
If "Mr. Thomas's disclosures of Mr. de Valera's demands astonished the vast majority of the House" as Reuter asks us to believe that is very astonishing in itself. These Tories must be bigger simpletons than we supposed. They could not be astonished at de Valera's determination to stand by the abolition of the Oath because nobody could have expected anything else. They could not be astonished by the disclosure of his plan for a united Ireland, because that is a permanent plank in the Republican party's programme. And they could not be astonished by his offer to submit the question of the annuities to the arbitration of an Empire tribunal, for it is the most reasonable and moderate suggestion that could possibly be made.

A PROPHECY.

I venture to make a prophecy. Mr. de Valera will have his way. How long it will take is another matter, whether a year, two years or even three years I cannot say. If the British Government are banking on the defeat of the Republicans in another election they are making a big mistake. They will come back with a bigger majority. Mr. Lloyd George's doubt that Mr. de Valera has a majority of Irishmen behind him is not to be taken seriously.

They cannot count on the support of the electorate in Britain because, if it comes to the test, the British people will willingly sacrifice the empty formula of the Oath and the land annuities rather than be plunged into another war in Ireland or lose the benefit of Irish friendship and Irish trade. Any Government in Britain, however "national" that attempted to return to coercion in Ireland, would merely invite disaster on itself. Thomas's fulmination in the Commons was a huge bluff and none knows it better than he and his colleagues.

A GOOD WATCH



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1. Here are the names of the objects from which the parts illustrated have been taken:—

SODA WATER BOTTLE, BICYCLE, TUMBLER, MOTOR HORN, RING, MATCH BOX, BRUSH, BARREL, SYRINGE, RUG, MALLET, LAUNDRY IRON, ROLLING PIN, LADDER, SPADE, LOCK, REEL, CIGARETTE PACKET, PEN, CHATTY, RUPEE, POSTAGE STAMP, DOOR HANDLE, TAP, TOP, TOWEL, CHAIR, BELT, HOOKHA, BOOK, SPECTACLES, BUCKET.

2. What you have to do is to fill in, in the Spaces provided below each picture the names of the object to which you think the part belongs.
3. Only the NAMES of the object as given in the Clues are to be used. You are NOT required to give the name of the part illustrated.
4. After you have filled in all the names of the objects, write your name and full address clearlyin the coupon given below. Then cut out the Coupon and your solution and enclose EIGHT ANNAS IN "QUARTER-ANNA" or "HALF-ANNA" STAMPS AS ENTRANCE-FEE.
5. Address your entries to:

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
PICTURE PUZZLES COMPETITION,
POST BOX NO. 706,
Bombay.

Local residents may, if they choose, enclose 8-ANNAS in COIN instead of STAMPS and hand in their entries at the Competition Counter in the Offices of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" and the "BOMBAY SAMACHAR," and obtain receipt for the same.

6. Alterations, corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.
7. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this Competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition, and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.
8. All entries must be received not later than the last post on ***21 June 1932.***
9. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.
10. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor, Provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.
11. No competitor can win more than one prize.
12. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
13. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."
14. IMPORTANT: It has been decided to adopt the system of CLAIM FORMS for this Competition. Competitors are therefore advised to keep correct copies of their entries. As soon as possible, after the close of this Competition, the CORRECT SOLUTIONS will be published, together with CLAIM FORM. Rules regarding the submission of these will then be given.

REMEMBER TO KEEP COPIES OF YOUR ENTRIES.

15. Write your name and address clearly on the back of the envelopes containing your entries. THIS IS MOST IMPORTANT.

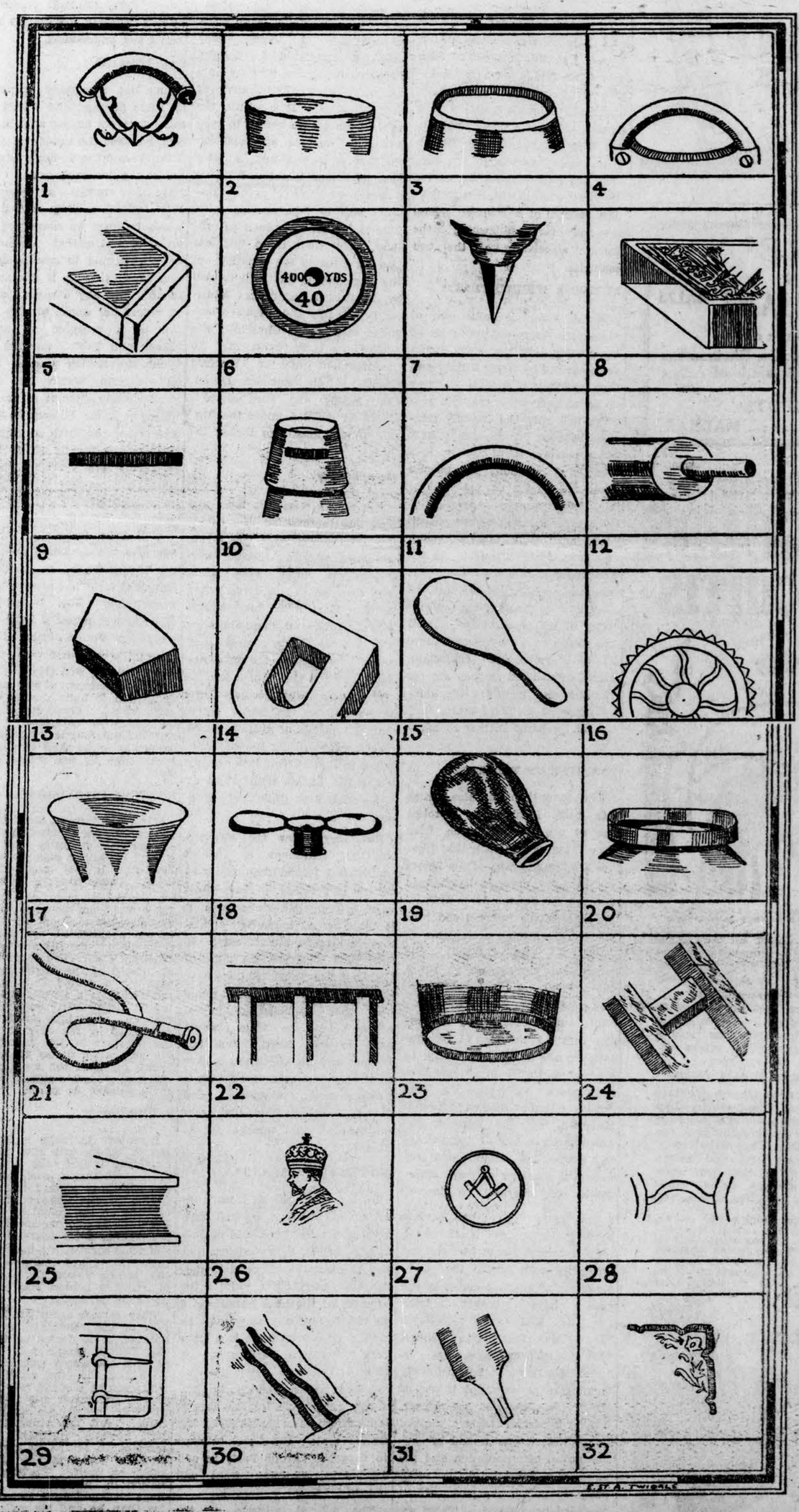
Picture Puzzle

COMPETITION COUPON

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....



HUMAN SACRIFICES IN OLD ORISSA

Exorcising Away Evil Spirits

A monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held in the rooms of the B B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, last under the Presidentship of Mr. R. P. Masani, President of the Society, when the following three papers by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra were read:—

1. "A note on the Prevalence of Human Sacrifice in Ancient Orissa."
2. A Note on a Recent Instance of the Kolarian Folk-Belief about the Magical Efficacy of the Spoken Word for Exercising away Evil Spirits.
3. Further Notes on the Kolarian Belief about the Neolithic Celts."

A summary of the three papers is given below:—

Human Sacrifice In Ancient Orissa

In the village of Sasanga, stands a temple of the goddess Bhattarikha Baramba. The important features of her worship are:—

(1) Her Puja is carried on by the priests, called Malis who are Sudras.

(2) On the Ashtami Puja day, fowls along with goats and buffaloes are sacrificed to her deityship.

The Goddess is supposed to bring with her an invisible human being, for whom the priests bring an extra sacrifice. The afflatus of the Goddess descends on a person named Kalsi who gives oracular responses to questions put to him by pilgrims. Some of these invisible spirits conferred blessings on votaries whilst others inflicted disease and misfortune on their worshippers.

Evil Spirits

In the District of Ranchi a movement is inaugurated called the "Hari Baba Movement," whose object is to reform the socio-economic habits of the aboriginal inhabitants of the province. The believers take a vow not to drink or eat fish or meat or wear shoes, or to plough on Thursdays, and they drive away by Kirtans all evil spirits. A Thursday may have been a Sabbath day with these people, or they may be considering a Thursday as sacred to their Earth-Diety, and so they seem to have disallowed ploughing on that day. The question of driving away 'bhuts' (evil spirits) was based on the belief of the efficacy of the Spoken Word so commonly met with in different nations.

Neolithic Celts

In connection with Neolithic Celt, found in the collection of Rai Bahadur S. C. Roy and dug up from an Asura grave the author had read a paper before the Anthropological Section of the Indian Science Congress held at Nagpur in 1927. In that paper the author had come to the conclusion that (1)the Celt was called Ther-Diri "A thunder Storm" by the Kolarian peoples of Chhota Nagpur, (2) the Celt being of the Neolithic Age or New Stone Age, it must be 15,000 to 25,000 years old; (3) The Koferian people believed that these Celts were hurled on the earth by gods, and (4) the Celts had divine afflatus and so if placed by parturient women, they gave such women easy and speedy delivery.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, June 18.

Tergestea; Marino; Trieste.
Jalavijaya; Bhandara; Moulmein.
Garuda; Fairbairn; Moulmein.
Vassa; Partridge; Busrah.
Karagola; Fishly; Durban.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, June 19.

Tergestea; Marino; Kobe.
Liebenfels; Khulken; Hamburg.
Subadar; Jones; Calcutta.
Jalaveera; Beatson; Rangoon.

SS Tergestea:—The Lloyd T. Coy's steamer "Tergestea," arrived in harbour on Saturday from Trieste, with a general cargo and passengers and hence she sailed yesterday for Kobe, with same bottom cargo and through passengers.

SS Jalavijaya:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer "Jalavijaya," arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice.

SS Garada:—The B I S N Coy's steamer "Garada," arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon with a general cargo and rice.

SS Vasna:—The B I S N Coy's steamer "Vasna," arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, with a general cargo and 178 passengers..

SS Liebenfels:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Liebenfels, sailed yesterday for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

SS Subadar:—The T M Coy's steamer "Subadar," sailed sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with ballast.

SS Jalaveera:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer "Jalaveera," sailled yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

The Steamer "Clan Keith" arrived Suez in the evening of Wednesday June 6.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, June 18.

1 Tergestea 3708 Colobo, 19-6, L Triestino & Co.
4 Bengalen 4260 Calcutta 22-6 L Edward Ltd.
5 Gogra, 3151, London, 21|6 M. M. and Co.
8 India 4077 Karachi 18-6 L Triestino N Co.
11 Shunko Maru, 5027 Japan, 20-6, O. S. Kaisha.
16 Liebenfels 3852 Antwerp 18-6 L Edwards Ltd.
17 Lady Denison, Pender, 841 N F, 19-6 Eastern Telegraph Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Ellora 2567 P. Gulf, 22|6, M. M. and Co.
6Hatkhola 4338 NF., N.F., M M & Co.
10/11 Hatimura 4158, Calcutta, 25-6 M. M. and Co.
12/13 Subedar 3397, Calcutta 18-6, F. T. Morrison and Co.
16 Laxmi 124, M'Coast NF, National S S Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Khosru 2492, Mauritius 23-6, T. Morrison and Co.
B. Jalaveera 3089 Rangoon, 19-6, Scindia S N Co.
F Hasnemi 18-6, M'Coast, S Hassain and Co.
H. Maur 649, Bangkok N.F., F F Campbell & Co.
L Dara, 8083, N F, N F, T Morrison and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Maloja 24|6 P & O S N Co.
Kashmir 24|6, P & O S N Co.
Rawalpindi 1|7 P. and O. S. N. Co.
Comorin, 8|7, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Burdwan, 8|7 P. and O. S. N. Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Mundra 1916 M M and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Elysia 20/6 G T Co.
City of Hereford, 15|6 K N Co.
Eastbourne 27/6 K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Ockenfels 23|6, L Edwards Ltd.
Trenenfels 12|7. L Edwards Ltd.
Wildenfels 21-7 L Edward Ltd.
Falkenfels 31-7, L Edward Ltd.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Japan 26|7, L Edwards Ltd.
Simla 6|7. L Edwards Ltd.
Vinstra 16|8. L Edwards Ltd.

FROM NEW YORK.

Christehurah 16-6 F F Campbell Co.
Kabinga 27|7, F F Campbell & Co.
President Garfield 1/7 F F Campbell Co.
President Polk 15/7 F F Campbell Co.
President Adams 29/7 F F Campbell Co.
Steel Mariner 2-7, M. M. and Co.

FROM CHINA—JAPAN.

Tottori Maru 17|6 N Y Kaisha.
Kidderpore 21|6 P & O S N Co
Yamagata Maru, 2|7, N Y Kaisha.
Argun Maru 9|7, O S Kaisha.
Havre Maru 24/7 O S Kaisha.
Bangalore 26|6 P. and O. S. N. Co.

FROM SYDNEY.

Cathey 25|6 P & O S N Co.
Corthage 9|7 P. and O. S. N. Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandalla 16-7 M M & Co.
Karanja 2|7 M. M. and Co.
Kenya 30|7 M. M. and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON.

Cathey 25/6 P & O S N Co.

FOR MIDDLESBROUGH

Gogra 21|6 M. M. and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia 1417 G T C.

FOR KOBE.

Shunko Maru 19|6 O. S. Kaisha.

FOR BUSRAH.

—Ellora 22/6 M M & Co.
Vasna, 24|6 M. M. and Co.

FOR RANGOON

Hatarana N F, M M and Co.
Nerbudda, NF, M M & Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Maur N F, F F Campbell Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Hatimura, 25|6 M. M. and Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

Khosrou, NF, T M Co.

FOR KARACHI

Nagina M M & Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Alavi N. Y. S. M. and Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON.

Cathey P & O S N Co.

FOR MIDDLESBROUGH.

Gogra M M and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia G T C.

FOR CHINA & JAPAN PORTS

Shunko Maru, O S Kaisha.

FOR BUSRAH.

Ellora M M & Co.
Vasna M. M. and Co.

FOR RANGOON

Hatarana, M M and Co.
Nerbudda, M M & Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Maur F F Campbell Co.

FOR CALCUTTA

Hatimura M M and Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

Khosrou T M & Co.

FOR KARACHI

Nagina M M & Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

Alavi T. M. and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES

Ellora 17-6-32.
Maur 17/6/32.

EXPORTS.

SS "Gogra" for London:—53 bales, Akund cotton, 9 bales animal skin, M Nissim.

SS "Leibenfels" for Antyerp:—2000 bags groundnut oil cakes, A Oomerbhoy.

For Rotterdom:—2000 bags groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy.

SS "Maur" for Adelaide:—62 bags myrabollum, J Moolchand & Co.

SS "Shunko Maru" for Hongkong:—33 bundle shark fins, 2 bundle fish mows, Grindlay & Co.

For Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw, Japan Cottoon Tdg. Co.; 150 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha 200 bales cotton raw, N Nagshi & Co.

For Yakkaichi:—150 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ld.

IMPORTS.

SS "Macwriter" Agents J Finlay, from Liverpocol:—60 cases coupler sets; 51 cases E'ware; 156 cases glassware; 30 cases tubes; 265 cases motor and cycle covers; 160 cases felt; 3128 cases soap; 41 cases wooltops; 116 cases machinery; 30 cases stearine; 36 cases whisky 120 cases chinese clay; 21 cases hoes; 70 cases chome alum; 100 kegs white lead; 80 drum Ashphalt; 40 drums sizing powder; 142 drums paint; 1435 drums and 1200 bags chemicals; 90 drums lub. oil; 101 bundle steel bars; 125 copper sheets; 90 bales cotton goods; 70 bales cottons.

From Manchester:—85 cases cotton yarn; 190 cases cotton piecegoods; 200 cases cattons; 104 drum lub. oil; 790 cases machinery; 288 cases flanges; 100 cases old newspaper.

From Foweg:—1269 tons China clay.

From Glasgow:—50 cases cotton thread, 50 cases cotton thread; 535 cases whisky; 257 cases beer; 50 cases ale; 25 cases wine; 5 bundle pipes; 55 ideee valves; 240 loose stoveware acid jars; 372 bundle tank material; 125 bundle cisterns; 50 cases safety fuses; 30 cases E'ware; 100 cases newspaper; 61 bundle tubes; 224 drums pitch; 183 bundle steel circles; 25 drums lub. oil.

From Alexandria:—800 bales cotton.

From Suez:—951 drums ashpalt.

SS "Barenfels" Agents L Edward Ltd., from Hamburg:—253 drum chemicals; 92 drums M.A.F. oil; 164 cases paper; 15 cases woollen yarn; 90 cases lamps; 47 cases ironware; 53 cases slate pencils; 50 bundle copper sheets; 900 bundle C. M. sheets; 55 drums colour.

From Antwerp:—330 bags starch, 375 bags destrine; 1660 bags farina; 200 kegs borax; 25 cases glassware; 64 cases nails; 160 cases straw boards; 70 bundle steel rivets; 1167 bundle steel hoops; 196 bundle angles; 175 bundle poles; 65 bundle bars; 12828 bundle sheets 203 cases plywood; 622 cases beer; 12 cases woollen yarn; 343 cases bleaching powder; 45 cases tubes; 181 drums paint; 350 bags chalk 107 cases ivory.

From Port Said:—15 bags gum mastic; 25 cases olive oil.

Imperial Bank Of India

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank. as in the 10th June 1932.

LIABILITIES.

Subsribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,00,00,000
Public Deposits	10,23,26,000
Other Deposits	60,64,88,000
Loans against securities	—
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act. against Indian bills discounted and purchased per contra	—
Contingent Liabilities	—
Sundries	1,83,64,000
Rupees	83,34,28,000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£1,000,000
Advances and Investments in London	£ 808,500
Cash and balances at Banks in Indian	£ 349,700

ASSETS.

Government Securities	26,58,50,000
Other authoritized securities under the Act	2,48,54,000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	—
Loans	8,24,08,000
Cash Credits	25,16,34,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	2,78,47,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	24,24,000
Bullion	—
Dead Stock	2,70,23,000
Liability of Constituents for contingent liabilities per contra	—
Sundries	82,96,000
Balances with other Banks	46,18,000
	69,49,54,000
Cash	13,84,74,000
Rupees	83,34,28,000
Percentage	19.04
Bank Rate	5 p. c.

MEMORANDUM.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs. Increase.
Public Deposits	4,42,68,000
Other Deposits	Decrease 6,46,000

ASSETS.

	Rs. Increase.
Bank's Investments	3,75,58,000
Loans	Decrease 6,18,000
Cash Credits	Decrease 14,77,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Decrease Rs. 19,87,000
Cash	Increase. 97,05,000

Percentage 19.04.

Imperial Bank of India,
Bombay, 10th June 1932.

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 18.

Linseed, Oil naked, London cwt.—July|Aug. Sellers 12|9.
Linseed Oil naked, London cwt.—Sept|Dec. Sellers 13|3.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 18.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot 1-13|16.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 18.

Market is close to-day.

LONDON METAL.

London, June 18.

Market is close to-day.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILL.

London, June 18.

Demand Bills 3.62-1|8

LINSEED.

London, June 18.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London) ton.—June|July Sellers £9-5.
Linseed La Plata, c.i.f., Hull ton.—June| Sellers £7-12-6.
Linseed, Bombay (London).—June|July Sellers £10.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 18.

July	5 12
October	5.37
December	5.52
January, 1933	5.60
March 1933	5.76
Middling Spot	5 20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, June 18.

July	5.16
October	5.36
Middling Spot	5.15

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 18.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	10,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	4,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 18.

	10-10 A. M. Quotations	To-day's Closing
June, 1932		4.03—5
July, 1932	4.04	4.01—5
August, 1932		4.02—4
September, 1932		4.01—4
October, 1932	4.03	4.01—5
November, 1932		4.02—5
December, 1932		4.04—4
January, 1933	4.08	4.06—5
February, 1933		4.09—4
March, 1933	4.13	4.12—4
April, 1933		4.14—4
May, 1933		4.17—4
June, 1933		4.19—4
Middling Spot		4.34+3

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 18.

SAKELLARIDIS:—

May	...
July	5.89
October	6.09
November	6.14
December	6.17
January 1933	6.25
March	6.37
May	6.49
F. G. F. Spot	6.10

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 18.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple),	3.66
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	3.98
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	4.10
C. P.—	
Oomra, Good, (No. 1 Staple)	4.49
Oomra, Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	4.64
Oomra, Choice (No. 1 Staple)	4.79
Bengal, Good	3.40
Bengal, Fully Good	3.50
Bengal Fine	3.60
Scinde, Fully Good	3.50
Scinde, Fine	3.60
Scinde, Superfine	3.70

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, June 18.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb. cargoes.—June|July Sellers 24|6.
Barletta Russo, Fe, per 64 lb. cargoes.—June|July Sellers 24|9.
Wheat South Australian Parcels.—June|July Sellers 24|6.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, Parcels.—June|July Value 27|6.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, June 18.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25,—
C. & F. Calcutta.—June|July per cwt. 7|9.
C. & F. Bombay.—June|July per cwt. 7|9-1|2.
C. & F. Karachi.—June|July per cwt. 7|9-1|2.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

London, June 18.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot, 8-1|16.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 18.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton.—No offers.
Castorseed Bombay Hull, ton.—June|July Sellers £11.
Rapeseed Toria, Hull Continent.—June|July Sellers £10-5.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

NEW YORK, June 17.

	SEASON TO DATE	THIS WEEK	CORRESPONDING SEASON 1930/31	CORRESPONDING WEEK 1931	Bales
Total in Sight, (excluding linters)	14,409	32	12,391	34	"
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters)	4,884	38	4,748	51	"
Exports from U. S. Ports	8,228	85	6,548	49	"
Of which to Japan	2,195	12	1,128	10	"
Of which to China	1,013	15	345	5	"
		14	1,064	1	"
Of which to Great B	1,265	14	1,661	13	"
Of which to Germany	1,533	204	.....	228	"
Stock at New York	.....	3,662	.....	3,099	"
Stock at U. S. Ports	.....				
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	.....	1,476	.....	943	"
	.....	9,286	.....	8,348	"
World's Visible Supply	.....	7,299	.....	5,951	"
Of which American Cotton Forwarded to World's Mills, (excluding Linters)	12,302	172	10,057	118	"
Receipts at U. S. Ports	9,778	25	8,770	23	"

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S. KUSHALCHAND & CO., 55, Canning Street, CALCUTTA.

STERLING SHARES QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 17.

Messrs. Forbes and Laud have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day.

Name of Company	Latest prices. £
Andhra Valley (7 1/2 p.c. 1933 Notes)	102.10.0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	61.10.0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	0.10.0
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 p.c. Preference	4. 4.0
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	72.10.0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0. 6.6
Calcutta Tramways Ordy)	0.10.3
Canadian Earle Oil Co.	0. 4.9
De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd.	0.13.9
Eastern Bank Ltd.	4. 2.6
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	95. 0.0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	0.14.6
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0. 0.9
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 Debs.	75. 0.0
London and Rhodesian Mining and Land	0. 2.6
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	1. 1.9
Rangoon Electric Tram. and S. Ord.	1. 9.3
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 p.c. Deb.	62.10.0
Tata Iron and Steel 7 p.c. Debentures	102. 0.0
Tata Power 7 1/2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1939/50	103. 0.0
Brazilian 5 p.c. Funding Loan (1914)	57.10.0
Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 p.c. Ord. A Stock	13.10.0
Canadian Pacific Rly. Com. Stock	12.50
French 4 p.c. Rentes 1918 London Issue	24. 0.0
San Paulo Coffee 7 1/2 p.c. (1926)	58.10.0

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 18.

Silve :—Sellers. Holding back.

	To-day's Price.
Spot	17
Forward	17-1/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 18.

Gold Bar Fine per oz. £5/13/11

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 18.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3/8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 5/8 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 1.49/64 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 1.57/64 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 2-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 3.1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 18.

T. T. London on Berlin 15.25 1/2
T. T. London on Amsterdam 8.57 1/2
T. T. London on Brussels 26.05
T. T. London on Madrid 44.00
T. T. London on Milan 70.93
T.T. London on Berne 18.61
T. T. London on Paris 92.29
T. T. London on Prague 122.25
T. T. London on New York Closing Rate 3.62.5/8

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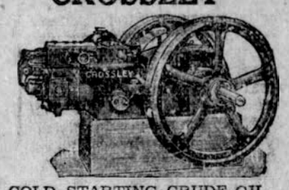
also Flour and Oil Mills, Lathes for Clock makers and Factories, Beltings, Shaping-Milling and Drilling Machines, Pumps, WOOD WORKING and Tinsmith Machinery Rolling Mills and Fly Presses for Goldsmith and all Industrial Machinery.

CROSSLEY



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Eruch D. Engineer & Co., 95, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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Disorganisation of the functions of the Liver means all sorts of troubles for digestion, resulting in Constipation, Headache, Loss of Appetite, etc.

Gajjar's Liver Solution

sets right all such troubles and shows a way to health and its pleasures.

Ask for Particulars and Pamphlet

Gajjar's Ionic Pharmacy

GIRGAON, BOMBAY.

POONA—BOMBAY ROAD

Closed To Heavy Traffic

It is officially notified that the Bombay-Poona Road between Lonavla and Vadgaon is closed to all motor vehicles of greater weight than those licensed to carry seven passengers, including the driver. Light buses licensed to carry seven passengers or their equivalent in weight will be allowed but their speed limit is restricted to twenty miles an hour. Touring cars are allowed without restriction.

The order will remain in force from 15th June 1932 to 15th October 1932.

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on 15 December, 2016

JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
12

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1932

JUPITER
GENERAL
Is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
12

ADULT SUFFRAGE ESSENTIAL FOR INDIA

ASAF ALI ON LOTHIAN COMMITTEE'S TIMID ATTITUDE

NEW DELHI, June 16.
(By Mail).

Mr. Asaf Ali, Bar-at-Law, has issued the following statement to the press:—

"Lothian Committee's report has been variously commented upon. There are those who consider its recommendations revolutionary, and there are others who regard them as inadequate. Adult Suffrage has been left to a future date to be decided upon by the legislatures concerned. The objection to its adoption now are unconvincing at least in so far as the provincial legislatures are concerned. The primary and secondary elections have been rightly ruled out. But it is hardly correct to suggest that the Municipal Board electorate, which nearly approaches adult suffrage is not used to the casting of votes. It may be that they have been exercising their electoral rights on narrower issues, but the broader provincial issues would not be wholly incomprehensible to them, and notwithstanding difficulties of educating public opinion, their enfranchisement for provincial purpose has been overdue for some time.

DIFFICULTIES NOT INSUPERABLE.

The administrative difficulties are not insurmountable. But in any case the introduction of adult franchise in urban areas should in no case be postponed. It is hardly reasonable to suggest that it would upset the balance between rural and urban electorates; for the ordinary difference between them is often to one and even if only 25 per cent. of rural adult population is enfranchised, the entire adult population of urban areas if given suffrage, would still be dominated by rural population, four times its strength. This is no objection. Nor can any administrative difficulties be pleaded as a bar to such a step; nor yet can Muslims have any objection to such an arrangement, for their population is in much larger proportion in urban areas. This is the least that should have been done to accelerate the march to the goal.

"SUBSTITUTE FOR VIOLENT REVOLUTION."

"Adult franchise is a substitute for violent revolution," and if it is made sure of early achievement even those who feel called upon to resort to civil resistance will find their goal easier of access by legislative means.

The lowering of qualification in case of the depressed classes lends support to the argument of those, who swear by adult franchise. If it is possible in the case of so large a section of the Indian population, it should not be impossible in the case of others. The method of conducting elections is capable of further simplification; and the use of photograph-bearing ballot-boxes would be effectual in place of coloured boxes. It would mean more work for the photographer and the block-makers; but it would introduce a more personal touch, and easier methods of identification of the candidate concerned.

INVIDIOUS DISTINCTION.

The women have been treated with invidious distinction, and have not received their due share of enfranchisement. There is room for considerable extension of franchise with respect to women. Under the restricted qualifications a very large number of married adults and widows are nearly ruled out, unless they can claim the literacy franchise. The simplest method would be to leave roads open to adult applicants, age being the only qualification. It would ensure participation in elections by only those who mean to exercise their electoral right, and it would impose upon those who mean to serve in legislatures the necessity of educating their constituents. It would mean an invidious distinction between adult men and women in rural areas, if urban areas are going to get adult franchise but it is tolerably certain that the rolls will not show any disparity between men and women.

"MOST OBJECTIONABLE FEATURE".

Special constituencies are the most objectionable feature of the Committee's recommendations. It is rather curious that while the Commiteee is opposed to allowing urban areas to enjoy larger rights and special treatment as against the rural areas, they see no inconsistency in allowing electorates within electorates. If those who want to serve in legislatures cannot adjust themselves to the interests of others, and cannot win their confidence, they have no other way of making themselves heard except by way of petitions in proper quarters. As insignificant minorities they will not be in a position to command any particular influence in the otherwise popular legislatures except as men who have won the confidence of larger electorates. Allowing them to get into legislatures independently of larger constituencies is perpetuating the gulf between them and others, which ultimatell cannot be to their advantage. The special constituencies are wholly wrong and appear to be the evil growth of a discredited innovation.

"CONTRADICTORY ARGUMENTS".

It is most flagrantly objectionable to enfranchise a considerable smaller number for the Federal than for the Provincial Legislatures. The arguments used in defence of this arrangement are specially contradictory, and untenable. The total number of the direct electorate proposed is only 8,500,000 which is about 8 times that of the provincial electorates, or in other words it is 1|4th of 27.6 per cent. of the total adult population. In plain figures the direct electorate for the Federal Legislature consisting of special constituencies and all is about 6 per cent or even less of the adult population. The real meaning of it is bound to be missed by many. With so insignificant an electorate responsibility at the centre would be equally nominal.

THE SENATE.

The Senate would be an indirectly elected house, and therefore, even if the entire provincial electorate is indirectly represented there the direct share of the voter in choosing his representatives for the popular House would be a sheer 4 per cent chequered by special constituencies. Quite obviously therefore there is nothing in this recommendation to satisfy the most moderate of moderates. What has struck Sir Chimanlal Setalvad's imagination is beyond comprehension. To my mind the direct electorate for the popular House of the Federal Legislature is the test of the whole scheme: and judged by the figures quoted the scheme is a total failure. No argument for maintaining such a low percentage can ever be tenable in the face of facts.—A.P.

OTTAWA TALKS AT GENEVA

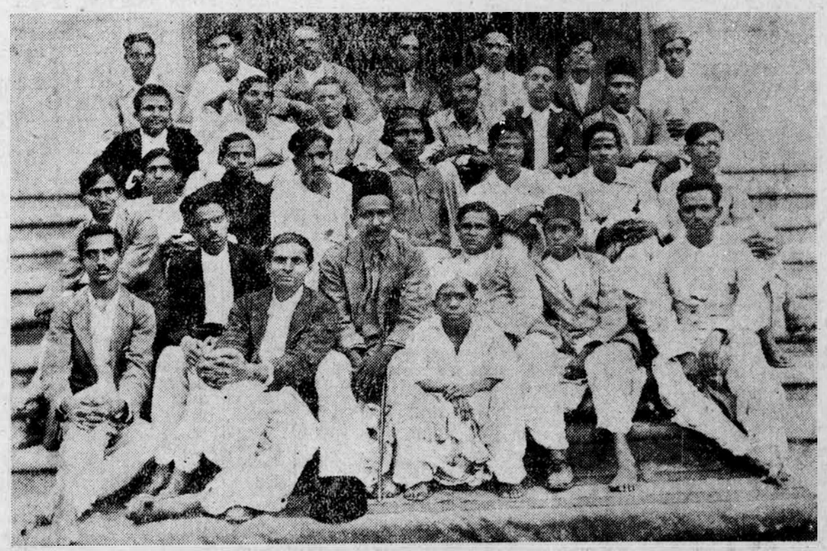
LONDON, June 18.

Geneva.—The British delegation to the Disarmament Conference is expediting private conversations as much as possible in order to enable an early meeting of the General Committee of the Disarmament Conference to be held.

Sir John Simon saw Mr. Hugh Gibson, United States delegate, this morning and will probably remain here over Monday in order to confer with Mr. Paul Boncour who returns on Monday from Paris.

Mr. MacDonald will arrive here to-morrow and will lunch with Mr. Du Pre head of the Canadian delegation, when the subject of discussion will doubtless be the Ottawa Conference.—Reuter.

A SUCCESSFUL AMATEUR PERFORMANCE



The "Karnatak Amateurs" who staged last week at Hyderabad (Deccan) the popular play "Nara-Shardul".

"COUNTERACT AMBEDKAR'S REACTIONARY ACTIVITY"

PROPOSAL TO HOLD "ANTI—UNTOUCHABILITY" DAY

PANDIT DHARAM VIR'S APPEAL

NEW DELHI, June 18
(By Mail)

Pandit Dharam Vir Vedalankar, Organising Secretary of the All-India Swami Shraddhanand Memorial Trust, has issued the following statement to the press:—

The question of solving the problem of untouchability among the Hindus has now almost come to a head and can no longer be delayed without seriously jeopardising the future of the Hindu community. On one side Dr. Ambedkar is raising the cry of separate electorates for the Depressed Classes, which is calculated to widen the gulf between the Hindus and the so-called untouchables or the Depressed Hindus, thus threatening to disintegrate Hindu society. This kind of mischievous and interested propaganda is becoming a real menace to the public and political life of the country. It is high time that the Hindu community should rise equal to the occasion and do all that lies in its power to counteract the reactionary activities of Dr. Ambedkar and thus save Hindu society from ruin and disintegration. On the other side the Depressed Classes are still suffering from a sort of inferiority complex which they are taking long in shaking off. What is badly needed is to bring about a change in mentality and general outlook of the untouchables. The Hindus have long sinned against God and humanity in subjecting their fellow brethren to the most inhuman and unjustifiable disabilities and treating them as pariahs and outcastes.

AN "ANTI-UNTOUCHABILITY DAY

It is no longer possible to tolerate this state of things. In view of the menacing situation obtaining in the country at present, the All India Swami Shraddhanand Memorial Trust has decided to issue an appeal to the Hindus in every part of the country to observe the 17th July 1932 (Vyas Puja) as Anti-untouchability Day. The Trust in particular invites the attention of the Heads of Religious Orders, leaders of caste organisations, Samajes, Subhas and all other Hindu institutions to this appeal and fervently requests them to make this day a great success. Every Hindu should thenceforward disregard all such customs and conventions which have made possible this state of things. All those Hindus who are called "untouchables" or "depressed" should be readmitted into the social fold and allowed free association and intercourse in all public places and on all public occasions, fairs festivals etc., including places of public worship and temples of the gods who know no distinction between man and man.

PROPOSED PROGRAMME

The following programme should be observed in public meetings to be held on that day:—

Speeches should be delivered against curse of untouchability.

Resolutions should be passed supporting the Moonje-Rajah Pact and condemning Dr. Ambedkar's reactionary activities.

The Hindu public should give a practical proof of their determination to wipe out untouchability on that day by declaring open public wells and temples to all those who call themselves Hindus.

Wherever local conditions permit, efforts should be made to arrange inter-caste dinners.—A.P.

German Bonds Rise

LONDON, June 18.
(Via Rugby).

Hopes of favourable developments at Lausanne affected the London stock markets during the week and the general tone has been firm.

This particular influence caused a sharp rise in German bonds yesterday. The average rate of discount at which three months Treasury Bills were allotted yesterday constitutes a post-war record, the figure being as low as 16|0 6d. per cent per annum. There has been a keen demand for British Government Securities which have been rising throughout the week. Yesterday they were buoyant, four per cent consols rising to 100|1|2, rise of 1|2 on the day.—B. O.-W.

Black Magic A Wash Out

White Goat Fails To Transform On Incantations

LONDON, June 18

Brocken (Harz Mountains).—Black magic is evidently not what it was. for despite meticulous adherence to traditional formula, the snow-white virgin he-goat failed to be transmuted into the "youth of surpassing beauty" on the summit of Brocken last night.

It was Walpurgis night when witches and warlocks foregather. In the presence of thousands of sceptical spectators a magic circle was painted in white and a triangle drawn inside with the apex towards Cassel and the base facing witches' dancing place.

Cabalistic signs were made, proper Latin incantations used and the goat turned round thrice anticlockwise inside the magic circle and anointed with ointment made of bats' bloid, scrapings of Church bell soot and bees' honey which looked and smelled like boot polish.

A bottle of wine was then poured over the animal and he was covered with a white cloth but when the cloth was removed no fairy prince but a bleating and bored goat was revealed.—Reuter.

EASY CONDITIONS IN MONEY MARKET

LONDON, June 18.

The money market during the week again experienced extremely easy conditions.

Superabundance of supplies has been reflected in Government being able to borrow on its usual weekly treasury allotments at under 13/16 during weekend which marks a fresh low record.

Most foreign currencies after further appreciating to-day turned in favour of sterling.—Reuter.

MILITARY FORCE'S VICTORY

LONDON, June 18.

Buenos Aires.—A despatch from Valparaiso states that military forces have occupied the whole of Chile, replacing civil officials.

There is no doubt that there will be a long and strict Dictatorship. It is generally held that the country has emerged from the nightmare of the menace of communism and corruption.

Indeed, Davila, head of the new Junta, declares that it is better for Chile that the world does not know what has been happening.—Reuter.

Union Jack Banned In Dublin

Republican Army Officer Demands Removal From Hotel

LONDON, June 18.

Dublin.—Because the "illegal" Irish Republican Army dubbed it as "Objectionable," the Union Jack flying from the roof of the exclusive Shelbourne Hotel, was hauled down, although the manager protested that the greater number of his guests had come from England for the Eucharistic Congress.

Flags of all Nations have been flying in honour of overseas visitors to the Congress, but, as soon as the Union Jack was unfurled, a Republican Army "Officer" demanded that the flag must be hauled down.—Reuter.

FAIR SOLUTION OF COMMUNAL PROBLEM

JOINT ELECTORATES WITH RESERVATION OF SEATS FOR MINORITIES

SIMLA, June 16.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad has given the following statement to the Associated Press:—

"The communal problem has for the mment over-shadowed Indian politics. I think the real difficulties regarding this matter have been very much exaggerated and feelings have been so worked up by diehards on both sides that a dispassionate consideration and weighing of the issues is being made more and more impossible. I have always maintained that in this matter the majority community must make a very generous gesture and win the confidence of the minorities. I and others taking that view strove our best in London both in 1930 and 1931 to bring about an agreed settlement. Looking to the part I took in those negotiations as well as in the open meetings of the minorities committee and the Round Table Conference no one can suggest any want of sympathy on my part towards the Muslims.

The Muslim leaders with whom I worked to bring about a setlement are fully aware of this. The Liberals do not belong to any communal organisation and the Hindus in the party do not owe any allegiance to the Hindu Maha Sabha and Dr. Moonje does not in any sense represent them. In fact the Hindu Maha Sabha except in the U.P. and the Punjab has no appreciable following in the other provinces. Indeed it is a mistake to identify the bulk of the Hindus with the Hindu Maha Sabha. All right thinking persons have agreed that full and adequate provision should be made in the new constitution securing not only to the Muslims but also people of any other persuasin full protection for their culture religion and legitimate share in the Legislatures and administration of the country.

Once that is fully secured, there is really no divergence of interest between all citizens of India to whatever religion they may belong and everything should be done to promote this identity of interest instead of creating a separatist feeling. From this point of view, joint electorates for all with reservation of seats for minorities like Muslims and depressed classes with reasonable weightage in provinces where they are in a comparatively small minority must be admitted to be the best course. In fact I firmly believe it is really detrimental to the Muslims and others to be in separate electorates in provinces where they are comparatively in a small minority for if the majority of the members of the Legislature have not to seek the suffrages of the members of the minority committee that community will have no hold on the majority of the members of the legislature.

This view was in the discussions in London accepted as correct by prominent Muslim leaders. Whatever that may be, I quite realise however that if the Muslims cannot be persuaded to accept Joint Electorates they cannot be forced to do so, for the new constitution can only be a success if all sections willingly co-operate in working it. But if separate electorates have under these circumstances to be conceded to the Muslims it should be done in such a manner as not to divide the communities into water-tight compartments permanently, but to adopt a scheme which will when mutual trust and confidence is established make complete national unity possible and ultimately bring all citizens into the joint electorates irrespective of their religion. The principle of separate electorates should therefore not be extended to communities or groups other than the Muslims and even with regard to the Muslims sufficient indication should be given that the separation is merely transitional to be done away with at as early a stage as possible. If under the new constitution the legislatures are to be cut up into a number of rigid compartmental groups based not on political views but on different religious, genuine self-government leading to real liberty for the country will be impossible and for one would rather wait till better sense prevails communal feelings get subordinated to naional interests. I do hope that this will be borne in mind by His Majesty's Government on whom the responsibility is now thrown of imposing a solution of the communal problem owing to the unfortunate failure of agreed solution.

I would emphasise what I said in my note appended to the final report of the Minority's Committee that if it became necessary to concede separate electorates to any community there should be perfect libry to any members of such comunity to elect to be in the joint electorate by declaration of their desire to that effect. Granting that a large majority of Muslims prefer separate electorates there is no reason why that majority should be allowed to dictate to those Muslims though in a minority but who are conscientiously against separate electorate and want to vote and stand for election in the joint electorates. If this course is adopted you will facilitate the transition from separate to joint electorates automatically as when in course of time trust and confidence prevail, more and more people will prefer to go into the joint electorates, thus ultimately leading to the abolition of separate electorates. The desirability of allowing such freedom is very much accentuated by what has happened with regard to the depressed classes. Even granting that Dr. Ambedkar has a greater following than Rai Bahadur Raja, the fact remains that there is an appreciable number among the depressed classes who want to be in joint electorates and who have approved of Raja-Moonje Pact. At present the depressed classes are in the joint electorates and it will be highly unequitable to force those who want to remain in joint electorates as at present to go into separate electorates at the dictation of those who want separate electorates.

I do earnestly hope that the award of His Majesty's Government will be such as will satisfy not only the minorities but also the majority community, for while it is necessarily reasonable to satisfy the minorities it must be remembered that the majority community should not feel that injustice has been done to them. It will be a fatal mistake to suppose that the new constitution can be worked smoothly and successfully by the help of the minorities and without the willing assent and cooperation of atleast that part of the majority community which takes a reasonable view of these matters and which part I am convinced comprises the bulk of the community.—A.P.

Grass Courts Championships

Japanese Success In Mixed Doubles

LONDON, June 18.

Following are the results of finals in Grass Courts Championships played at Queen Club London:

Men's Singles.

Jack Crawford beat Timmer 1/6 6/3 6/3 6/4.

Women's singles.

Mrs. Burke beat Mademoiselle Jedrzejowska 1/6 7/5 6/4.

Men's Doubles.

Hopman and Crawford beat Miki and Jiro Satoh 6/4 6/1 6/1.

Mixed Doubles.

Miki and Miss Round beat Mr. and Mrs. Crawford 6/4 1/6 8/6.

Women's Doubles.

Mrs. Michell and Miss Round beat Mrs. Harper and Miss Sarah Palfrey 6/0 6/3.—Reuter.

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